

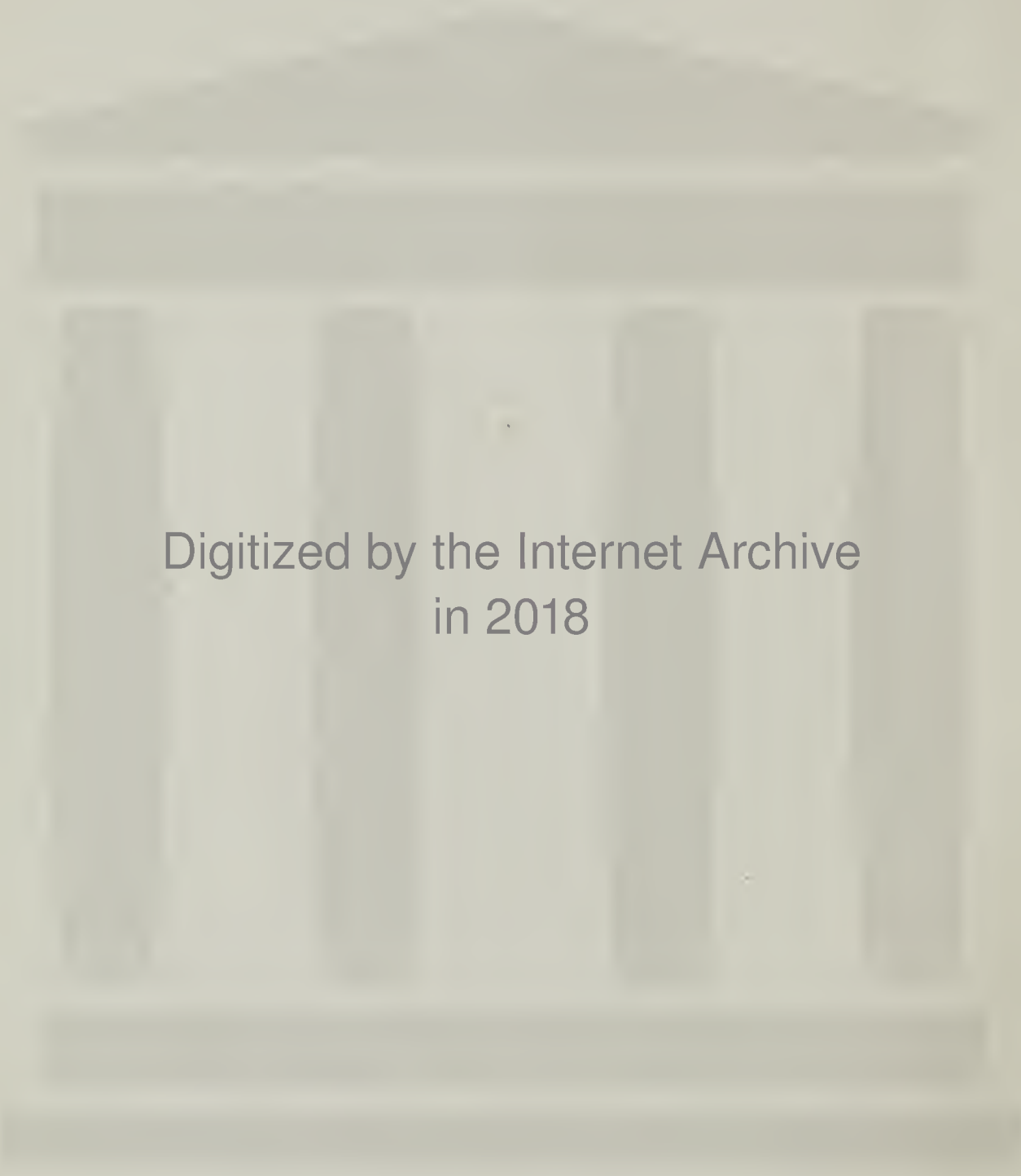
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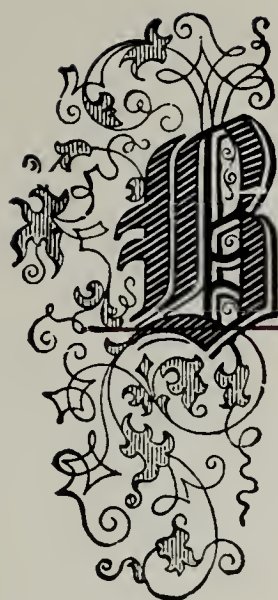
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Biographical...

...Sketches

OF

OLD SETTLERS

AND

PROMINENT PEOPLE

OF

....Wisconsin....

Vol. I.

WATERLOO, WIS.,
HUFFMAN & HYER,

PUBLISHERS.

1899.

DEMOCRAT AND DAIRYMAN PRINT,
WATERLOO, WISCONSIN.

1281175
PREFACE.

17/15/69
“The great lesson of biography,” says Samuel Smiles, “is to show what man can be and do at his best. A noble life put fairly on record acts like an inspiration to others.”

Our purpose in this work has been to give family record in so far as we have been able to obtain data from the most authentic and reliable sources. We have endeavored to select representative men and women, and to fairly present their leading characteristics.

Horace Mann says, “biography, especially the biography of the great or good, who have risen by their own exertions from poverty and obscurity to eminence and usefulness, is an inspiring and ennobling study. It’s direct tendency is to reproduce the excellence it records.”

In no instance is there an autobiography in the work, all sketches having been written by us, founded upon information obtained by us from the neighbors and friends of the different subjects. We have studiously avoided “puffing,” and feel that in the submission of facts, those who are acquainted with the subject of the sketches, will affirm our assertions.

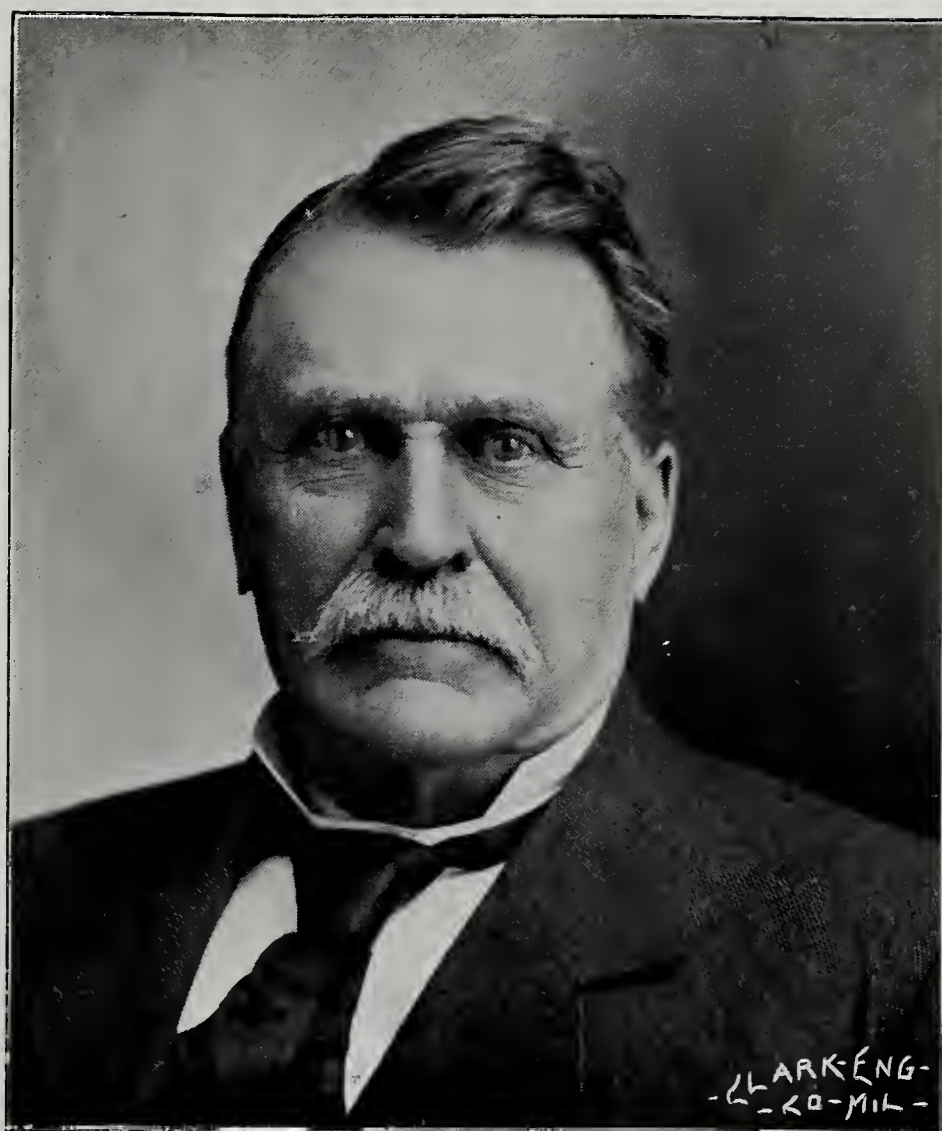
The object of the publication is two-fold, first to perpetuate the family record; second, to give such incidents of life and character, without intentional eulogy, as will stimulate the youth of coming generations to rely upon their own efforts and apply themselves diligently to right pursuits.

“Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.”

A. O. HUFFMAN.

WATERLOO, WIS., 1899.

H. H. HYER.



EX. GOV. JAMES T. LEWIS.

HON. JAMES T. LEWIS.

A MAN owes his growth to that active striving of the will that encounters difficulties which are called effort; and 'tis amazing to find how frequently results, apparently impracticable, are thus made possible; he soon comes to realize that nothing of real worth can be achieved without courageous working. With impressions of this kind, James Taylor Lewis, one of the founders of the state and one of the framers of the Constitution at the convention in 1845, which made Wisconsin a state, began life.

In referring to Mr. Lewis, the Biographical Dictionary says: "Searching the streets of Athens with a lantern, Diogenes illumined a truth of his own discovery, namely, that honest men are a nation's rarest, as well as most precious jewels; and we have discovered that of those who shine in the crown of the Republic, none have a higher work than the faithful administrator of the law. Prominent on the roll of true and good men, we find the name of James T. Lewis," who was the son of Shubael and Eleanor (Robertson) Lewis, and was born October 30, 1819, in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York. His father, who was the son of Samuel Lewis, was a native of New England, and was born February 27, 1783, in Brimfield, Massachusetts, and though a poor boy, was endowed with a spirit of self-reliance, and by his uprightness was enabled to command the respect of all who came in contact with him. Being a man of keen insight into the business affairs of life, and withal enterprising, he was thus enabled to accumulate large property interests, both in the East and in Wisconsin.

He was married three times; first, January 29, 1815, to Eleanor Robertson, a lady of Scotch descent, who was born April 10, 1798. She was a devoted wife, and the mother of all the children born to him, and possessed those womanly attributes which are worthy of emulation. Her pure life was a devotion to the welfare of her family, and to her influence and example, the subject of this sketch, today feels himself largely indebted for whatever of success he has attained. She died October 8, 1834. His second marriage was to Pana Nichols. His third marriage was to Mary Bugbee. He died at the advanced age of 78 years.

The subject of this sketch had four brothers and two sisters, namely, William L., born October 9, 1815, and was married October 7, 1842, to Miss Eliza Ann Martin, of Clarendon, New York; Shubael R. was born November 3, 1817. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war and for gallant conduct on the field of battle was presented with a beautiful sword. He was married August 18, 1839 to Mrs. Sarah Ann (Nichols) Brown, widow of Dr. Harvey Brown; he died in August, 1856; Hiram W., born January 13, 1823, married September 2, 1847, to Miss Milissa P. Tousley; Mary Jane, born September 6, 1825, married Oscar A. Harris;

Andrew J., born May 23, 1828, died January 20, 1840; Lydia A., born September 22, 1831, died October 12, 1834.

James T., who was the third son, after receiving a common school education, completed a course of English and classical study in Clarkson Academy and the Clinton High School in New York, in 1842, and then took up the study of law in the office of Governor Selden, of Clarkson; afterward removing to Wisconsin. He was in 1845 admitted to the bar of the United States District Court, and shortly afterward to the Supreme Court of the state. Tempting offers were made him to settle in Clinton, New York, in the practice of his chosen profession, but after carefully weighing all the facts, he decided to locate in Columbus, Wisconsin, his present home.

At the age of 26 he was united in marriage to Miss Orlina M. Sturges, daughter of a successful and prominent merchant of Clarendon, New York, and four children blessed the union. Henry S., who died at the age of 16 months; Selden J., who was named after Gov. Selden; Charles R., who was named after Mr. Lewis' personal friend, the Hon. Charles D. Robinson, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; and Annie L.

The people were not long in recognizing Mr. Lewis as a man of superior executive ability, and his official promotions were rapid. First he was elected judge of the Probate Court, and after the expiration of his term as judge was appointed District Attorney, then member of the Constitutional Convention (1847) which formed the organic law of the state, member of the General Assembly (1851) State Senator (1852) member of the Court of Impeachment, Lieutenant-Governor (1853) Secretary of State (1861) and Governor of the state (1863.)

It was said of him while Secretary of State that "he was prompt, methodical and systematic in all the departments of his office; a true man in every sense of the word, kind and gentlemanly in his deportment, and possessing great executive ability." One great compliment, and one which Gov. Lewis always appreciated, was, that when elected to the office of Secretary of State he received every vote cast in the city of his residence, and when elected Governor in 1863 his majority was over 25,000, being largely in excess of any majority ever accorded any candidate for that office until 1896.

The Governor has kept an interesting record of his experience in the pioneer days of Wisconsin. In the early "forties," when he first came into the territory, settlements in the vicinity of Columbus were scattered, and Fort Winnebago was the center of interest. Game he says, "was plentiful and deer abounded, often making sad havoc with the settlers' crops." The Indians had mostly emigrated to Northern Wisconsin, although they made occasional excursions through the country over the old Portage road, which at that time was the great central highway of the territory. Sometimes they would stop at Columbus and entertain the people with some of their war dances.

Mr. Lewis' first act when a member of the Assembly was to present a resolution cordially welcoming Louis Kossuth to the capitol of this country. It was largely through his instrumentality that the government granted the military reservation at Fort Winnebago to the state of Wisconsin.



MRS. JAMES T. LEWIS.

Up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Lewis had been a consistent democrat of the true Jeffersonian stripe, and Jefferson was the ideal of his boyhood days; but when the South seceded and the life of the Union was threatened, he says "I thought I had gone far enough with them," and in his speech of acceptance of the nomination for Secretary of State, tendered him by a Union convention of all parties, he says: "I accept, gentlemen, not as a Democrat, not as a Republican, but as a Union man."

As a "war Governor," no state in the Union had a man at the helm in whom more confidence was reposed, whose executive ability was more marked, and whom the "boys at the front" and in the hospitals, loved more dearly, and who was more constantly on the lookout for his state's interests than had Wisconsin.

In his inaugural address as Governor, he pledged himself to administer the government without prejudice or partiality, and with the strictest economy, and his every official act showed that his pledges were well kept.

His familiarity with the needs of his state, and his willingness and ability to provide for them, well qualified him to make an ideal "war Governor." He felt "that for the time all political divisions should cease; that loyal men, forgetting party strifes, should rally around the country's flag and save it from dishonor; that rebellion should be crushed by hearty cooperation and earnest sacrifice, and that peace should be restored," and he often proclaimed "he who is not a faithful friend of the government of his country in this trying hour, is no friend of mine."

In March, 1864, when Grant was given command of the whole army, and the spring campaign was opened all along our lines in the West, Sherman and Banks were winning victories, and Meade and Butler were tightening their lines around Richmond, the Governors of five Western states, Brough, of Ohio, Morton, of Indiana, Yates, of Illinois, Stone, of Iowa, and Lewis, of Wisconsin, had a conference to devise means of aiding the government. The result of this conference was a visit to President Lincoln by the five Governors. An audience being granted them they said to Mr. Lincoln, "we propose to furnish the government within twenty days from the date of acceptance of this proposition one hundred thousand men, to be known as 100 day men, to serve on guard and outpost duty 100 days, unless sooner discharged, receiving no bounty, and being charged or credited to no draft." The proposition at first did not strike Mr. Lincoln favorably, and he was doubtful of its practicability, but in dismissing the gentlemen he said, "Well, gentlemen, I'll think it over. If I thought that would win, I'd go for it." They called next morning by appointment and were greeted with, "Boys, I've concluded to go for it. Send the men in," and gave the following official endorsement.

"The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted and the secretary of war is directed to carry it into execution."

[Signed.] A. LINCOLN."

Later President Lincoln, in a private letter to Governor Lewis, took occasion to say:

“I did not fully appreciate that plan when it was first proposed, but if Grant hadn't had those men I don't know how he could have got through and taken Richmond.”

Mr. Lincoln had no more ardent admirer and hearty supporter than Governor Lewis, and in answering a letter addressed to Horace Greely, Park Goodwin and Theodore Tilton, under date of September 7, 1864, says:

“Yours of the 2nd inst., asking my opinion of the probability of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, is at hand. I take pleasure in answering the questions propounded by you in the order in which they are presented.

You ask, First. ‘In your judgment is the reelection of Mr. Lincoln a probability?’ Answer. I think it is a strong probability.

2. ‘In your judgment, can your state be carried for Mr. Lincoln?’ Answer. I have no doubt this state will give Mr. Lincoln a large majority.

3. ‘In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country require the substitution of another candidate in the place of Mr. Lincoln?’ Answer. In my judgment, the interests of the Union party, the honor of the nation, and the good of mankind, demand that Mr. Lincoln should be sustained and re-elected.

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

JAMES T. LEWIS,—Governor of Wisconsin.”

Early in 1864 Governor Lewis, becoming convinced that there was a radical wrong in the quota of troops being called from Wisconsin, at once took active measures to correct the matter in Washington, and success crowned his efforts. He also succeeded in obtaining from the government money, long past due from the sale of lands, and for military expenses.

In 1865, in a special message to the legislature concerning the proposed Constitutional Amendment abolishing human slavery in the United States, he said:—

“I trust and doubt not, the legislature of Wisconsin will record its decision firmly, and I hope unanimously in favor of the amendment. Let us wipe from our escutcheon the foul blot of human slavery, and show by our action that we are worthy of the name of freemen.”

The following telegrams were exchanged and, being given to the press, were published throughout the country, and were enthusiastically received:

Jefferson City, Mo., January 11, 1865.—To the Governor of Wisconsin:—Free Missouri greets her elder sister.

J. C. FLETCHER,—Governor of Missouri.

Madison, Wis., January 12, 1865.—To the Governor of Missouri: Wisconsin greets free Missouri and is rejoiced to welcome her as a free state.

JAMES T. LEWIS,—Governor of Wisconsin.

April 10, 1865, he sent the following message to the legislature:

“Four years ago on the day fixed for adjournment the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. Today, thank God, and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy. I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence just received of the surrender of General Lee and his army, the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice and thank the Ruler of the universe for victory, and the prospects of an honorable peace.”

Two days later Governor Lewis issued a Thanksgiving proclamation in part as follows:

“Richmond has fallen. The rebel army that held it in defiance of national authority has been destroyed. The national honor has been vindicated, and peace, and a restored union with all their countless blessings, are smiling through the clouds which have for the last four years surrounded us.”

It is therefore recommended that Thursday, the 20th day of the present month, be observed by the people of the state, as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise to Almighty God, and of general rejoicing. And in our praise and rejoicing may we not forget Father Abraham, who in the goodness of his heart to the down-trodden hath said, ‘The year of jubilee has come,’ and do the followers of Lee and Davis ‘Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.’”

Before the day of “Thanksgiving” arrived, the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln was flashed over the wires, and the appointed day of thanksgiving was, by proclamation, changed to a day of fasting and prayer.

“But,” said the governor, “if the day of thanksgiving could have been observed, we would have had a day that Wisconsin could never have forgotten, for the people were wild with enthusiasm, and every town and village was making preparations to celebrate our victories on the grandest scale.” Joy was in the twinkling of an eye changed into mourning, and among all the mourners none were more sincere than Governor Lewis, whose personal relations with the dead president had been exceptionally friendly.

In a conversation with Mr. Lincoln, when he informed him that he would not stand for reelection, Mr. Lincoln said: “Then pick out the place you want as foreign minister,” but the Governor thanked him and said he had enough of public life, and when he went abroad it would be as a private citizen.

Governor Lewis was untiring in his efforts in behalf of the soldiers in the field, and his administration will long be remembered and his memory cherished by the children and grandchildren of Wisconsin soldiers. He went to the front, visited the boys in camp, field and hospital, and looked after their interests as a father would after the interests of a child. He thoroughly investigated the condition of the hospitals, and being convinced that changes were necessary for the comfort and recovery of the sick and wounded, he lost no time in perfecting plans which were successfully carried out, although the task was arduous

and no troops were made more comfortable and better cared for than the "boys" from Wisconsin. As a result of his efforts he has the satisfaction of knowing that hundreds of noble lives were saved to the state and nation.

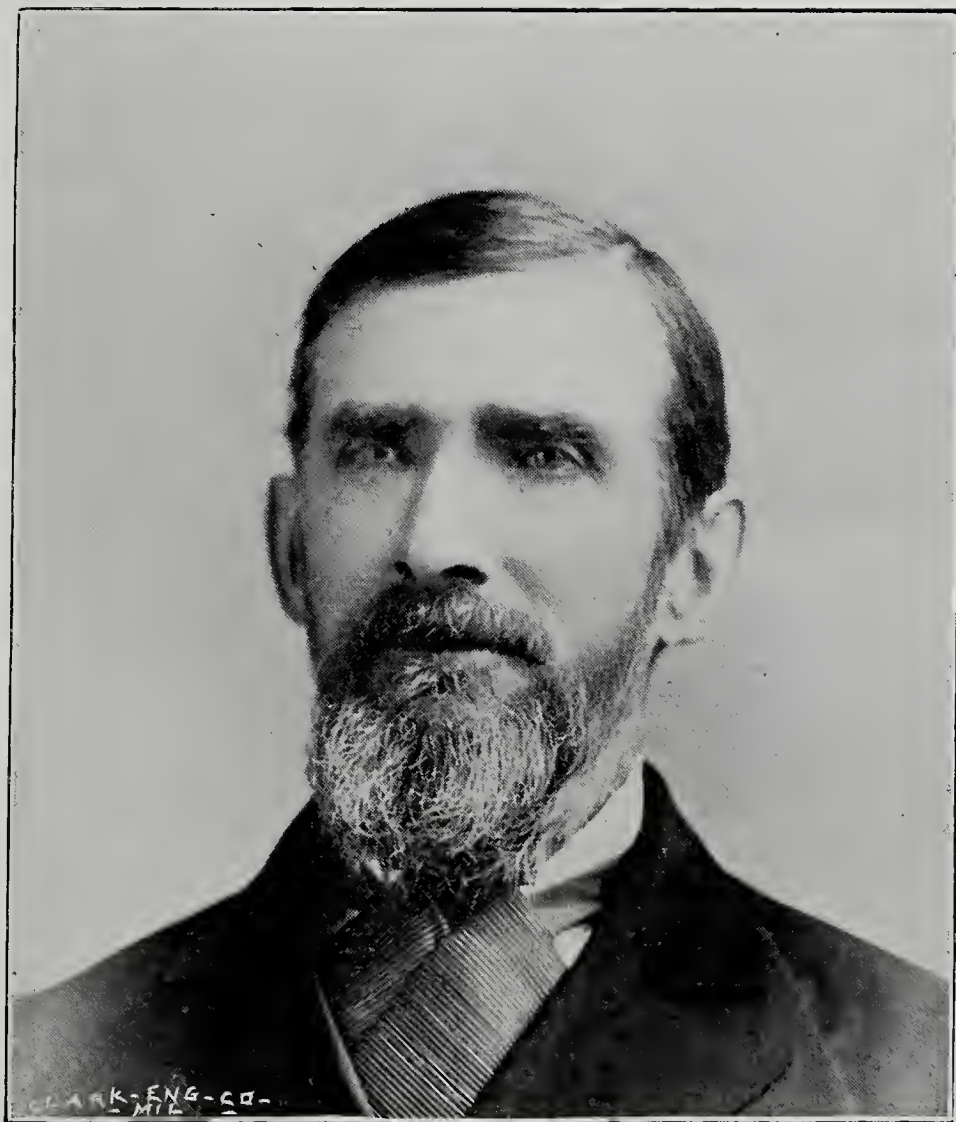
The war having ended, Governor Lewis, under date of September 2, 1865, issued the following proclamation:

"An allwise Creator has permitted us to triumph over treason. As the smoke of battle clears away, and we behold the great work which has been accomplished by the army and navy of the Union, when we consider that they have stood as our bulwark in the darkest hour of the republic, and when we remember that Wisconsin's sons formed parts of these great forces, and view the honorable and important positions taken by them and the record they have made, our hearts swell with pride, and we feel that the gratitude and thanks of our people are due and should be tendered the noble men who have taken part in the greatest struggle the world has ever known.

For the bravery which has distinguished Wisconsin soldiers and sailors in every battle in which they have been engaged, for the patriotism displayed by them on all occasions, for the gallantry with which they have borne the stars and stripes, and the noble manner in which they have sustained the state and nation, I, James T. Lewis, Governor of Wisconsin, tender to Wisconsin officers, soldiers and sailors of every grade, the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of its people. And while we remember with gratitude the living, we will not forget the heroic dead; their memories will be honored and cherished by our people. Their fame survives, they will live on in the hearts of their countrymen.

After retiring from the office of Governor, many political honors were tendered him, and the list includes renomination for offices that he had held, as well as the nomination for Congress, which honors he steadily declined, as well as many appointive offices, such as State University Regent, Railroad Commissioner, Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Foreign Minister.

In 1864 Lawrence University conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D., an honor which was justly bestowed and worthily won. In the spring of 1870, desiring to investigate personally the Franco-German war, he visited Europe, and in 1882 started to fulfill his long-cherished desire to take a trip around the world.



LORENZO DOW FARGO.



MRS. L. D. FARGO.

LORENZO DOW FARGO.

A MAN'S life and character is determined mainly by his ideals; that is, by the things he lays to heart and lives by, often without himself being aware of it; by those things which he in his inmost soul loves, desires, aims at, as the best possibilities for himself and others; by patiently mastering details, whilst others have ignored them; by being strong, absolute and whole-hearted in his undertaking. Such has been the career of the subject of this sketch, and such a life should be held out to the coming generations as a model of noble achievement, one that should stimulate every youth to some nobler sentiment, some higher thought, some grander action,

Lorenzo Dow Fargo was born at Westchester, New London county, Connecticut, November 22, 1824, and he traces his lineage on the paternal side of the family to two Welshmen bearing the family name who settled near the Massachusetts line in the seventeenth century, and on the maternal side his ancestors were among the Pilgrim Fathers. He was named "Lorenzo Dow" for the gifted, noted and erratic preacher of that name, whose fame was not bounded by state lines. Whether Lorenzo ever displayed any of Dow's characteristics history does not record, though his intimate friends often assert it. In one thing, however, he is a true disciple of his prototype, namely, his untiring and fearless advocacy of the temperance cause. On this subject he has pronounced opinions, and has, moreover, the bravery to stand by those opinions in the face of every foe, and he never acquiesced in immoral or pernicious opinions.

Beginning life in an humble way, he, by industry and the intelligent manner in which he performed every duty, was enabled to gain the confidence of those around him. When but seven years old his parents and family emigrated to Genesee county, New York, and settled on a farm in the town of Stafford, when, with seven brothers older and younger than himself, he hustled on a farm partly reclaimed from the forest.

With the annual winter terms of a district school, and a limited period at the Wyoming Academy, with access to one of Harper's District Libraries, and by enriching his mind by solid reading of great variety, he acquired the education that has served him since in the conduct of his affairs. In 1845, the year and month he attained his majority, in company with his brothers Lyman and Enoch, he emigrated to Wisconsin, his brothers to pursue merchandising, and he to locate a farm. They reached Lake Mills in November of that year, and he was not long in selecting land that suited him, which he purchased and at once went to work with ox teams and grubbing tools, on the very spot where he now resides. After getting things in good shape, in the fall of 1847 he

went back to New York, and returned the following spring with a wife to occupy his one-story, single-room log house, in his new western home, to economize, save and grow up in, and with the country.

Industry and economy brought moderate returns; other acres were added to their domain, and in time a new home and home comforts were in the midst of their broad acres, and children came to bless and sweeten their lives.

Mr Fargo attributes much of his success in life to his faithful, loving wife, who has indeed been a helpmeet to him, whose wise counsel and economy, have been appreciated by him, and who by her genial, generous and pleasant disposition, has made a "sweet home" for him, and their children.

Mrs. Fargo was born at Batavia, Genesee county, New York, December 30, 1825, and was the granddaughter of Captain Ebenezer and Sarah (Knowlton) Rich; and the daughter of Esquire Ebenezer and Polly (Hunting) Rich. Her father was born January 5, 1794, at Greenwich, Massachusetts, and died November 14, 1874, aged 80 years, 10 months and nine days. Her mother was born January 17, 1793, at Belchertown, Massachusetts, and died June 10, 1865, aged 72 years, 4 months and 23 days. They were married May 8, 1817, settling in Genesee county, New York and had six children. Mrs. Fargo, like her husband, traces her ancestry back to about the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Mr. Fargo is a man of pronounced religious and political views, and keenly alive to the social problems of the day, and makes his impress on any circle in which he moves. He is naturally open and above-board, and underhanded and corrupt methods have no place in his makeup. While unobtrusive, he is religiously tenacious of what he believes to be right. He is proud of the fact that the blood of the dissenter courses in his veins, and finds expression in his life. He has always been a friend to education, voting liberal allowances to his district, and from time to time making liberal contributions to schools for higher education.

The great grandfather of Lorenzo Dow Fargo, was Deacon Robert Fargo, and it is understood that he was born in Montville, Connecticut, in the year 1725. To him and his wife, Prudence, two sons and four daughters were born, namely; Stanton, Robert, Amy, Prudence, Mary and Sarah. Robert, being the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Montville, Connecticut, November 28, 1776, and his wife, Esther Whipple, daughter of Titus and Lucy Whipple, was born at Montville, December 9, 1771. The grandfather was a clergyman of the old school, an independent Congregationalist, baptizing by immersion. He died at Stafford, New York, January 26, 1849, at the age of 84. Esther, his wife, died at the same place October 14, 1845, at the age of 73.

They had ten children, namely; Isaac, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Montville, Connecticut, October 23, 1793, and married Sarah L., daughter of Dr. Alpheus Rogers, March 23, 1816. She was born at Salem, Connecticut, November 14, 1792, and died at Stafford, New York, October 31, 1886, aged 93 years. He died July 4, 1857, aged 64 years. Their marriage was blessed with nine children, eight



FARGO LIBRARY.

sons and one daughter, namely; Isaac, a Baptist minister, born at Salem, Connecticut, January 10, 1817, and married Elizabeth Chapman, May 11, 1846; Lyman, born January 16, 1819, married Roxana Thoms, November 21, 1843; Enoch Brown, born February, 1821, married Morrella M. Churchill, November 12, 1844; Lorenzo Dow, born November 22, 1824, married Sarah A. Rich, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Batavia, New York, April 14, 1848; Sarah Ann, born September 12, 1826, married Coridon S. Thompson, April 14, 1847; Robert, born August 10, 1828, married Ellen Burdick, March 30, 1852. She died January 18, 1893, when he married Frances Minerva Joslin, November 12, 1896; John Griffin, born November 11, 1830; Henry DeShon, born December 7, 1858; Joseph Elliott, born November 3, 1834, married Emily Foster in 1857.

To Lorenzo Dow and Sarah Ann Fargo, six children were born, as follows: Sarah Augusta, born June 6, 1851, married October 19, 1871, to Hans J. Anderson, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and has six children, viz., Mabel Gertrude, Walter Scott, Lynn Bicknell, Lute Fargo, Adele Augusta and Herbert Rich, now living at Lake Mills; Carrie Elizabeth, born May 15, 1855, married December 6, 1882, to Dr. Frederick Thompson Bicknell, and now living at Los Angeles, California; Mary Azile, born May 23, 1857, died January 23, 1864, aged 6 years and 8 months; Arthur Scott, born December 12, 1858, died December 24, 1864, aged 6 years, and 12 days; Elmer Lorenzo, born December 11, 1860, died August 8, 1862, aged one year, 7 months and 29 days; Herbert Lorenzo, born October 8, 1864, died March 16, 1880, aged 15 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Lorenzo Dow Fargo possesses the unlimited confidence of his friends, whose name is legion, and throughout his varied career has maintained a name and character above reproach. Unselfish and self-denying in all his actions, he has labored for the upbuilding and welfare of his fellow-man, and standing upon a noble principal, he feels that he needs no other platform. A marked feature in his character, and one worthy of imitation, is his generous benevolence. Possessed of a liberal competency, he devotes a considerable portion of his annual income to the different benevolences of various kinds, and in all that tends to the betterment of mankind, he is always ready and willing to lend a cheerful support.

As one of the closing events of a busy life, Mr. Fargo and his wife have just made a gift of five thousand dollars to the village of Lake Mills for the purpose of building a Free Public Library to be known as the "Lorenzo Dow Fargo Library." In making this liberal donation he requests that one department be devoted to the dissemination of temperance literature and the promotion of the temperance cause, which has always been a cause which laid close to his heart.

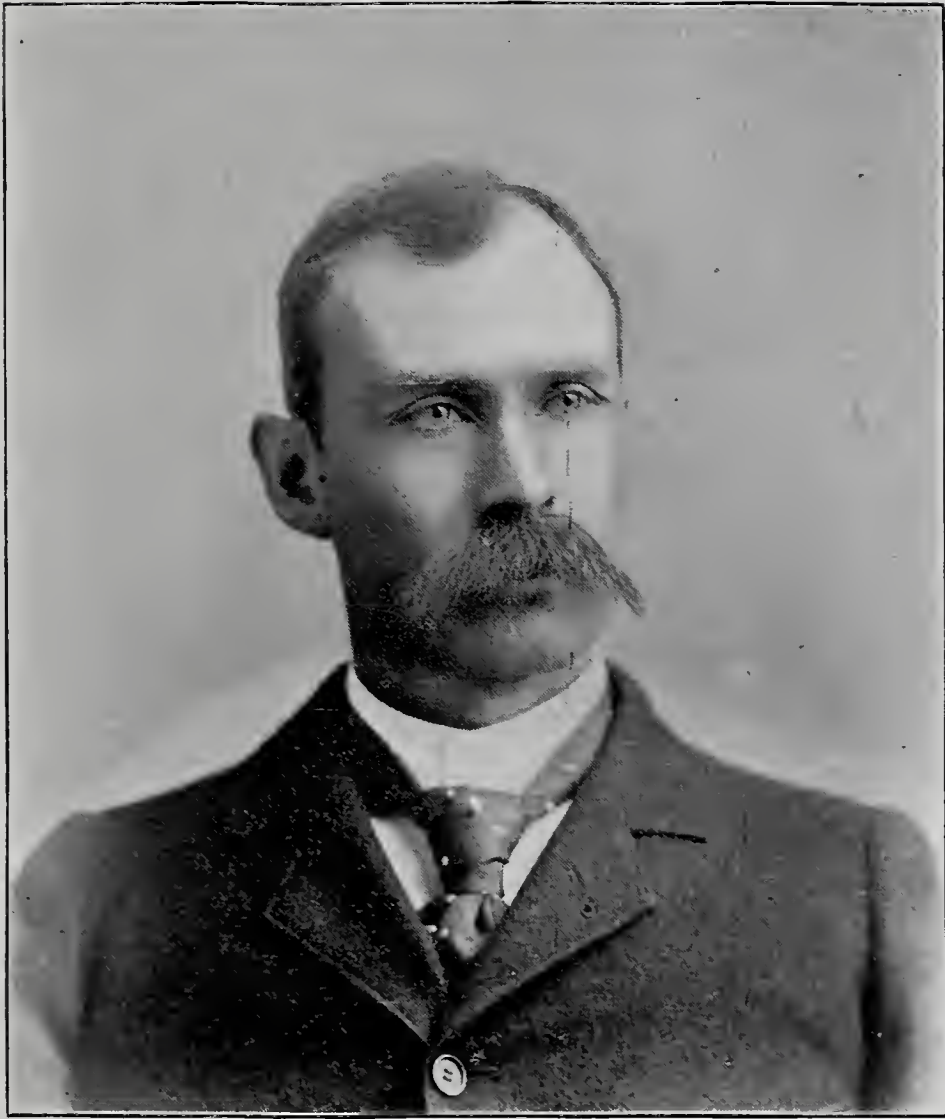
It is Mr. Fargo's desire that the shelves of the library contain wholesome literature, as he considers this an essential part of a broad system of education; thus cultivating in the minds of the youth a taste for a literature which informs and inspires, and furnishes the incentive and opportunity for wider study to the pupils of the schools and teaches them "the science and art of reading for a purpose," rather than a pastime; it will also give to men and women, who are weary of treading a narrow round,

excursions in fresh and delightful fields. In addition to the book and reading rooms, which are on the ground floor, the second story will contain well arranged rooms for the meeting of clubs, literary societies, etc.

Mr. Fargo relates many interesting incidents of Pioneer life in Wisconsin which would add to this sketch, but having already published the most of them in the Jefferson County Union, of which paper he is an occasional correspondent, it would hardly be necessary for us to reproduce them at this time. As a pioneer, Lorenzo Dow Fargo stands alone in his neighborhood, all his early associates having either emigrated to other parts of the Country and established for themselves new homes, or have been called "across the river," whilst he, with his ever faithful wife are only "waiting 'till the shadows are a little longer grown."

His life has been a striking example of sobriety, industry, fidelity to purpose, and thrift without parsimony, and is a living example that principles have achieved more victories than horsemen or chariots. He was always a tenderhearted, conscientious, charitable man, and his only capital in early life was his integrity and honor; he never closed the door of his heart against the pure, the noble or the beautiful, and the world will be better for his living.

In closing this sketch, we cannot refrain from quoting a sentiment of Sir Walter Scott, which applies so well to our Subjects. In speaking of a true man and woman, he says: "The man I call deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others rather than himself; whose high purpose is adopted on just principles, and never abandoned while heaven or earth affords means of accomplishing it. He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious road, nor take an evil path to secure a really good purpose." And speaking of a true woman, he says: "Her soul is in home, and in the discharge of all those quiet virtues of which home is the center. . . . She sympathizes in his sorrows, diverts his fatigues, and shares his pleasure."



ARTHUR AMASA PORTER.

ARTHUR AMASA PORTER.

REPUTATION for enterprise of the right sort is a mighty help towards success and it was this kind of a reputation which makes the subject of this sketch among the most prominent young men of Columbia county.

Arthur Amasa Porter, son of John Lorenzo and Ann Eliza (Boies) Porter, was born at Pacific, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the north one-half of the northeast quarter, section 23, town 12, range 9, July 15, 1857, where his boyhood days were spent.

Upon reaching his majority, he taught school in different parts of his native county for about twelve years, until 1889, when he was commissioned postmaster of the office at Pacific, which position he held until he was elected Register of Deeds for Columbia county in 1894, and reelected in 1896. During this time he made a complete abstract of titles of Columbia county, which are now his personal property, and which, in conjunction with real estate, furnishes him a very lucrative business.

In the fall of 1898 the Republican party of his county showed their appreciation of his ability and tact, by electing him chairman of the County committee, which position he still fills to the entire satisfaction of his party.

He was married April 23, 1883, to Mary A. Rhynessmith, daughter of John L., born October 18, 1832 at Passaic, N. J., and Elmyra (Harvey) Rhynessmith, born April 22, 1835, at Lycoming Co., Pa., and granddaughter of Charles Rhynessmith, and great granddaughter of John Rhynessmith, of "Bingen on the Rhine." She was also a grand daughter of Francis Marzell on her mother's side. Two children are the result of this marriage, Hazel E., born May 13, 1889, and Gladys Marion, born May 11, 1894.

Mr. Porter is now living in the city of Portage, and though he began his life as a poor boy, hewing out his own way, he now is in comfortable circumstances, and still owns his interest in the farm, which his father bought when he first came to Wisconsin. His father, John Lorenzo Porter, son of Amasa Porter, was born in Seneca county, New York, September 14, 1828, and came to Pacific, Columbia county, Wisconsin, from Erie county, New York, in the year 1856. He married Artemesia Bates, Nov. 1, 1849, who died November—, 1850, leaving one son Dewitt D., who was born July 20, 1850, and now lives in Portage, having married Sarah Merwin, has three children, Vinnie, Mamie and Frank. May 12, 1854, he married Ann Eliza Boies, who was born October 1, 1826, in Erie County, New York. She was the daughter of Warren Boies, who was born October 27, 1728, and died September 16, 1839, and Polly Patterson, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Gibbs) Patterson, who was a direct descendant of Israel Gibbs, of Lenharn, Yorkshire, England. By this second marriage there were three children,

Arthur Amasa, the subject of this sketch, Leslie Lewllyn, born June 20, 1859, living at Oregon City, Oregon, and Frank Flint, born October 31, 1862, living at Denver, Colorado, and married to Alma Peterson, having one child, Doris E.

John Lorenzo Porter was among the old and most prominent citizens of Columbia county, having settled on the large farm in the town of Pacific, section 26, north one-half of the northeast one-quarter and part of section 23, town 12, range 9, which was his home until 1889, and where his three youngest children were born, when he moved to Portage to spend his days in well earned ease.

In 1873 Mr. Porter was elected to the Wisconsin legislature; he was an ardent republican and a forcible speaker, and at once took a leading position among the members of that body, being a man of strong convictions, of more than ordinary intelligence and breadth of information, an omniverous reader, well thought of by his neighbors and a useful, upright citizen. He died at Portage, Wisconsin, June 16, 1897, and is "at rest" in Pacific cemetery, and lies side by side with his father and mother and many other relatives who were buried there years ago.

Amasa Porter, grandfather of Arthur Amasa Porter, was born March 12, 1804, and died at Pacific, Wisconsin, April 13, 1872. He married Eliza Weatherlow, May 18, 1826. She was born October 10, 1802, and died January 25, 1873. Their family consisted of seven children, viz., Samuel W., born March 3, 1827, died December 6, 1889. He was married to Eunice Calkins, having two children, who died in infancy; John Lorenzo, the father of the subject of this sketch; Jacob Wilbur, born September 1, 1830, married Martha Calkins, and had eight children: Adora Eller, Adilla Flower, Stella Cummings, Anna Wrighton, Eugenia Fairbanks, Grace Love and Mark; Erastus Alexander, born August 21, 1834, married Maria Bump, and have four children, Orlo, Almon, William and Lida Jones; Sarah born March 29, 1837, married Benjamin F. Bull, they having five children, Guy, Milton, Lorenzo, Frank and Zella; Mina, born November 3, 1838, married Peter Drake, and has four children, Earl, Carl, Mark and Kitty; Lavina and Schuyler, died unmarried.

Eliza Weatherlow's father, Samuel Weatherlow, was born January 31, 1776, and died February 18, 1862. He married Lavina Daly in 1798. She was born August 16, 1784, and died July 16, 1855.

Alexander Porter, great-grandfather of Arthur Amasa; grandfather of John Lorenzo and father of Amasa, was born December 16 (or 14,) 1756, at Hebron, Connecticut, and died at Freedom, New York, and he was the son of John and Sarah Porter. He enlisted June 11, 1775 in the sixth company, "Champions," eighth regiment, commanded by Abijah Rowell. April 28, 1783, he married Zurviah Phelps, who was born April 24, 1762, and died December 12, 1841. She was the daughter of Silvanus and Zurviah (Sweetland) Phelps, who were married July 16, 1755.

Alexander Porter had eight children; Lucinda; Polly, married Calvin W. Moffett, who had eight children, Edwin, Lucina, Adaline, Louisa, Sager, Orlando, Erastus, Chauncey, Calvin W. and Amanda Sturtevant,

of Cleveland, Ohio; Hannah, born May 2, 1790, and died April 9, 1878. She was married to Eli Hyde, and had nine children, Abijah, born April 15, 1810, married Eunice Green and had two children, John H. and Clark; Reube; Eliza, married October 28, 1836 to James Calker; Almina; Nelson; Sylvester, born May 1, 1820; Julius, born March 27, 1822; Laura; Harriet, born December 21, 1827, married to Francis C. Heath, June 20, 1857; Alexander Jr., settled in Northern Pennsylvania, had a number of children, one being Dr. Abel Porter; Arathusa, born October 4, 1796, died March 18, 1864, was married October 1817, to Luther Battles and had ten children; Zerviah, born December 18, 1818, married James E. Keyt; Edwin D., born July 22, 1820; Mary; Sarah, born December 25, 1823, married John Presby; Luther, born September 29, 1826; Newton, born May 10, 1828; Henry, born September 18, 1830; Alexander, born January 11, 1833; Lorenzo D., born October 1, 1836; John T. born November 14, 1839; Sophrona, married Nathan Corwin and had five children, Harvey, Mary J. Lingenfelter, Angeline Haws, Charles Corwin and Juliette; Emele Applebee (Keokuk, Iowa) and Amasa.

Alexander Porter's, great-grandfather of Arthur A. Porter, ancestors as far back as we can trace them at present, are as follows:

1 John Porter, born in England, went to Dorchester, Massachusetts 1630, and to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1639. Married Rose ——. He died at Windsor, April 22, 1648, and she died at Windsor, July —, 1647.

2 John Porter, born in England, 1620, first child of above (came to this country in ship "Planter") married Mary Stanley, 1650. She was the daughter of Thomas Stanley, from England, 1635, thence to Hartford, Connecticut, 1836, thence Hadley, Massachusetts. He died at Windsor, August 2, 1688, and she died at Windsor, September 13, 1688.

3 John Porter born January 3, 1651, first child of above, married December 16, 1669, to Joanna Gaylord, daughter of Walter Gaylord and Mary Stebbins. Walter Gaylord was the son of William Gaylord, Windsor, 1637-1673. Mary Stebbins was the daughter of Edward Stebbins, Hartford, 1639-1650. John Porter died January 4, 1699, and his wife died in 1716.

4 David Porter, born October 10, 1685, first child of above, married January 3, 1707, to Anna Phelps, daughter of Capt. Tim Phelps, son of William Phelps, from England to Dorchester, 1634, and Mary Griswold, daughter of Edward Griswold, from Kenilworth, England, to Windsor, Connecticut. David Porter died———,———, and his wife died at Hebron, January 24, 1767.

John Porter, born September 18, 1714, fourth child of above, married June 22, 1738, to Sarah Mack, probably daughter of Elisha Mack, son of Josiah Mack, from Scotland, originally, to Lynne, Conn., (?) and Mary Ellis, daughter of John Ellis, Sandwich, Mass. John Porter died Oct. 3, 1762.

Alexander Porter, born at Hebron, Dec. 14 or 16, 1756, seventh child of above, married April 28, 1783, to Zerviah Phelps. He had three brothers and four sisters, John, born Feb. 10, 1741 or 1742, died Oct. 3, 1762; Daniel, born June 21, 1744; Lydia, born March 16, 1747; Mary (or Margaret) born May 31, 1749; Joel, born Jan. 28, 1751 or 1752; and Ann. Lebanon, Conn. record.

Arthur Amasa Porter's mother, being a Boies, was of French descent. The name Boies was originally Du Boies and their progenitors came from France, and were Huguenots. During the persecutions of the Protestants from Charles IX (1560) to Louis XIII (1610-1643), when the Protestant power was crushed by the influence of Cardinal Richelieu, then the power behind the throne, they fled to Scotland and took the name of Boies. During the reign of Oliver Cromwell, they went to Ireland and afterward emigrated to America. Deacon David Boies came to America about 1727, settling in Hopkinton, and removed to Blanford, Mass., and died in 1752 at the age of 63; he was the father of Joel Boies (No. 1). There were four Boies brothers, Elias, David, William and Joel; Joel married Betsy Blair, he died March 28, 1809, aged 54; his wife died February 16, 1854, aged 92. They had nine children, Nancy, died Oct. 8, 1799, aged 15; Charlotte, died July 29, 1815, aged 32; Warren, died Sept. 16, 1839, aged 53; Joel, died Feb. 16, 1845, aged 62; Wilder, died Oct. 4, 1850, aged 58; Jarvis Eber, died March 8, 1873, aged 78; William, died March 14, 1885, aged 84; and Watson.

Warren Boies had seven children, Charlotte, born Aug. 4, 1815, married M. C. Woodworth, Sept. 8, 1840 and died April 5, 1893; their children being Albert, Frank, Lida, Lucy and Lovina Winans; Hilton Warren, born Dec. 14, 1817, married Evelyn Rockwell April 16, 1851, died Dec. 1876; Nancy, born Dec. 1, 1819, married John W. Palmer Feb. 1, 1844, died in 1897; her children are Alzina Curtis, Ralph L., Mary E. Teeter, Warren J., Laura and Estella; Lorin K., born June 17, 1821, died Feb. 12, 1846; James J., born Sept. 22, 1824, married Lucy Stockwell Nov. 15, 1853, had two children, Mollie and Lucy; Eliza Ann, born Oct. 1, 1826, married John L. Porter; Antoinette, born April 29, 1832. Warren Boies, born Oct. 27, 1788, died Sept. 16, 1839, married Polly Patterson, Feb. 20, 1812, who was born June 29, 1789 and died January 3, 1853.

Mr. Porter has just reason to feel proud of his long line of ancestry.



WILLIAM DWIGHT STILES.

WILLIAM DWIGHT STILES

A RECORD of a good life is its own best eulogy, and the history of a worthy man is his most lasting epitaph. Among that class of men, we find none more worthy, than William Dwight Stiles, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, who was born in Wendell, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 26, 1830, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in the fall of 1843, settling in the town of Waterloo in the spring of 1844. Having received a good common school education, he in addition to assisting in farm work, engaged in teaching school, in which profession he was very successful. Being an active, pushing young fellow, he began to think of instituting a home of his own, with a wife to enjoy it with him. He was married at Waterloo, by Rev. Isaac Heaton, November 7, 1855, to Martha Bryan Hawthorne, who was born July 9, 1832, in county Antrim, Ireland, a daughter of John and Martha Hanna Hawthorne. She died at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, January 12, 1898, after a happy companionship with her husband of over forty-two years. She was a loving and faithful wife, a devoted mother, devout Christian, a kind friend and neighbor, and her loss is keenly felt by her family and friends. They had five children born to them, viz, Eva Letitia, born November 30, 1856, who was a successful school teacher, until her mother's declining health made it necessary for her to resign her position and remain at home; Clara Amanda, born May 20, 1859, and died June 4, 1873; Cyrus Dwight, born August 4, 1864, married November 27, 1890, to Flora DeMerit, and has one son, Ralph DeMerit, born June 12, 1898; Wilbur, born January 31, 1866, married to Irene Simmons, December 6, 1894, she being of the eighth generation in direct descent from Elizabeth Alden, oldest child of John and Priscilla Alden, of Plymouth, Mass. They have one son, Dwight Hawthorne, born February 23, 1898; Lynn Boyd, born March 18, 1875, married September 14, 1895 to Litta Sause, of Milwaukee, and had one son, Vivian, who was born June 21, 1896, died July 28, 1896.

Mr. Stiles' grandparents, on his mother's side, were Samuel and Ruth (Marble) King, both born in Massachusetts. Samuel King served in the Revolutionary War, and was engaged at the battle of Saratoga. A journal kept by him is still in existence, and contains a detailed account of the surrender of Burgoyne. Samuel King was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and at the time of his death was engaged in the Home Missionary work in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stiles' grandparents on his father's side, were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cutler) Stiles. They were born in Massachusetts and had four children, viz.: Ezekiel, the father of the subject of this sketch, born July 28, 1784, in Wendell, Massachusetts, and died January 3, 1855, at Lake Mills, Wisconsin. He was a farmer and served in the Revolution-

ary War; Sullivan, born in Wendell, Massachusetts, and died in New York; Benjamin, born in Wendell, Massachusetts, and died in Canada. He was a Justice of the Peace by appointment of the Canadian Government; Silas Dean, born in Wendell, Massachusetts, and died at Milford, Wisconsin. He was a farmer, and for a time lived in New York, also in Illinois, and was a Justice of the Peace in both states. He married Mary Wyeth in Massachusetts and came to Wisconsin in 1837, settling in the town of Milford. They had five children, viz.: Hannah, born in New York, and died at Milford, Wisconsin, at the age of 16 years; Mary, born in New York, and died at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, at the age of 33 years. She married Edward Duncan, and had one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Edwin Lamb, of Montezuma, Colorado; Elijah, born in New York, May 13, 1831. During the Civil war he enlisted with the Union troops as a carpenter. He married Mrs. Harriet Eselstyne Furgeson, and now lives at Richland City, Wisconsin; William Pitt, born in New York, and died at Milford, Wisconsin, at the age of 23 years; George, born in Wisconsin and died at the age of 16 years.

William Dwight Stiles, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Ezekiel and Polly (King) Stiles, she being the daughter of Rev. Saumeul King and was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, November 28, 1790; her mother was Ruth Marble. They were married June 18, 1811, by the bride's father, at Wendell, Massachusetts, and removed to Concord, Erie county, New York in June 1831, and to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in November, 1843. The family spent the winter in Milwaukee and in the spring of 1844 settled on section 36, in the town of Waterloo, where Ezekiel died January 3, 1853, and Polly, his wife, died July 12, 1855. Both are buried in the cemetery at Aztalan. They had eight children: Samuel King, born April 6, 1812, at Wendell, Massachusetts, married Ann Potter at Milford, Wisconsin, April, 1850, died at Lake Mills, May 6, 1857, and is buried at Aztalan. Three children were born to them, Elihu Burritt, lived one year and buried at Aztalan; Milo Judson, who died in Iowa; Henry, living in Iowa; Cynthia, born March 28, 1815, at Wendell, Massachusetts, married at Springville, New York, January 7, 1836, to Reuben Holman and died November 4, 1864, at Parfreyville, Waupaca county, Wisconsin. She had eight children; Henry Marble, born February 19, 1837, and died November 1, 1882. He enlisted as a blacksmith with the Union troops and served in that capacity the last year of the Civil war; Harriet Amelia, born March 10, 1838, married to Lucius Hebard and lives at Parfreyville, Wisconsin; Clark Ezatus, born April 12, 1840, married Ann Hawley and lives at Parfreyville, Wisconsin, was a member of the 16th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers and marched with Sherman to the sea; Mary, born July 4, 1841, married Edwin Heath and died May 9, 1872; Elbert Manley, born August 5, 1843, married Cordelia Whitney and lives at Denver, Colorado. He was a member of the 42nd Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers; Julius Dwight, born April 19, 1847, married Alice Martin and died November 29, 1887; Joel, born February 10, 1850, married to Ellen Palmer and lives at Parfreyville, Wisconsin; John, born March 13, 1852, and married to Libbie Palmer; Ruth Marble, born November 13, 1818, at Wendell, Massachusetts, and married at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to Joseph Sherman in June 1854, and died April 10,



MRS. WILLIAM D. STILES.

1890. One son, Frank, was born to them and died at the age of two years; Elizabeth Cuttler, born April 25, 1821, married June 1845 to Silas Duncan at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and died December 6, 1892. She had two sons, Dwight, who died at the age of 26, and George still living at Parfreyville, Wisconsin; Catherine Mary, born April 8, 1825 at Wendell, Massachusetts, married November 30, 1848 at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to Samuel Weeks Hoyt. Four children were born to them, three of whom died in early childhood, one, Catherine Loraine, married Isaac Latimer Fargo, but died of consumption in one year, at the age of 26 years; Benjamin Dwight, born January 18, 1828 and died February 9, 1831; William Dwight, the subject of this sketch, and Benjamin Franklin, born at Springville, New York, July 16, 1833. He was a member of the 38th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Potomac at the siege of Petersburg, and during the closing campaign of the war. He took part in the grand closing review, and was mustered out at Washington, July 1865. In 1867 he settled at Fremont, Dodge county, Nebraska, where he still resides.

William Dwight Stiles has always been among the most prominent men of Jefferson county, and while not parading as a politician, has taken a deep interest in the business affairs of his county, and is a man whose judgment and counsel could be relied upon, for they were based on good common sense.

He is regarded by his friends and neighbors as conscientious and pains-taking in his affairs, and summed up, in a word, is a reliable man, and now, in the evening of life with his daughter, Eva Letitia, is living in the Village of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and enjoying the competency he struggled so faithfully to obtain.

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HON. WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD.

IT is astonishing how much power there is in an intense desire and determination to accomplish a thing, no matter whether it is hard or easy. Beginning life in an humble manner, the subject of this sketch, by industry, and the intelligent manner in which he performed every duty, was enabled to gain the confidence of those around him, and was thus enabled to advance himself to posts of greater responsibility. His worth, his ability and his earnestness in everything he undertakes are the reasons for the successes which have crowned all his efforts.

William Dempster Hoard, the eldest son of Rev. William Bradford and Sarah C. (White) Hoard was born October 10, 1836, at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and is decidedly a self-made man, and an example of one who made his way in life without advantages, and is an example of American pluck. His early education was derived entirely from the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself and locating at Oak Grove, Dodge county, Wisconsin, working on a farm in the summer and teaching singing schools during the winters. Being a good violinist, or "fiddler" as people who played the violin in those days were denominated, he used this instrument with much effect in his teaching.

In the fall of 1859 he removed to Lake Mills, Jefferson county, and in May 1861 at the first call of President Lincoln for troops, he enlisted in Company E. 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served until July 1862, when he was discharged for disabilities. Returning to his former home in New York, he regained his health, and October 1, 1864, re-enlisted in Company A. 1st New York Light Artillery, remaining in the service until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: New Orleans, Grand Gulf and Baton Rouge. Upon being mustered out of the army he returned to Wisconsin in 1865 and located at Columbus, where he engaged in the nursery business till 1869, when he located at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where in March 1870 he embarked in the newspaper business, starting the Jefferson County Union, and the same year was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and took the federal census of the towns of Lake Mills, Waterloo, Aztalan and Milford. In 1871 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Lake Mills.

He was elected Sergeant at Arms to the Wisconsin State Senate in 1872, and during that year was largely instrumental in organizing the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association of which he was secretary the first three years of its existence, and has been president of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association since 1878, without opposition. To no man in the west is more credit due, than to W. D. Hoard for the spread of dairy knowledge.



EX. GOV. W. D. HOARD.



MRS. W. D. HOARD.

the total Republican vote was nearly fifty thousand less than two years before. The activity of the German Catholic and Lutheran clergy, who turned their churches into political wigwams, resulted in bringing out the whole Democratic vote. Notwithstanding Governor Hoard's defeat at the polls, he received nearly 8,000 more votes than any other member on the State ticket, attesting the large number of Democrats who supported the Bennett law and endorsed his administration."

On retiring from the gubernatorial office, Governor Hoard retired from active politics and has devoted his time assiduously to the work of editing his dairy paper, Hoard's Dairyman, which has had a steady growth until today it has the largest circulation of any dairy paper in the world.

Governor Hoard has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and in 1895 was elected Department Commander of Wisconsin.

In 1897 the National Farmers' Congress, the largest association of its kind in the world, at its session in St. Paul, elected Governor Hoard as its President, and he was re-elected at the late session of the Congress in Boston. He has also been President of the National Dairy Union for several years.

Governor Hoard was married February 9, 1860, to Miss Agnes Elizabeth Bragg, who was born in Vergennes, Vermont, February 4, 1840, and was the daughter of William Dela and Almira Ednah (Edgerton) Bragg, who came to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, with her parents in 1842, locating on the lot where the Fargo Library now stands, where the family home was maintained up to the time of her father's death. He was born at Northfield, Vermont, September 25, 1809, and died June 27, 1883, and his wife was born at Northfield, Vermont, and died at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, January 28, 1895. Governor Hoard's wife was the granddaughter of Benjamin Bragg, who was born September 12, 1772, and Amelia (Porter) Bragg, who was born March 23, 1775. She traces her ancestry back through the Porter line to William de la Grande, a noted warrior of William the Conqueror, whose son Ralph, became Grande Porteur to the Conqueror. The family name was thence changed to Porteur, afterward Porter. Mrs. Hoard's maternal grandparents, were Ariel Egerton, born June 8, 1779; died October 11, 1838, and Abigail Proctor Keys, born August 11, 1796, and traces through the Egerton line, without break, nearly forty generations to William the Conqueror of England, Hugh Capet, King of France, and Charlemagne, Emperor of the west.

We regret that space will not permit going into farther details of the eventful life of Governor Hoard. We would like to repeat some of the many stories of the Governor, who is likened to Lincoln in his abilities in this line. But we must forbear.



GEORGE BLEECKER.

GEORGE BLEECKER.

ALIFE well spent, a character uprightly sustained, is no slight legacy to leave to one's children; and the useful influence which a right-hearted man of energy and industry may exercise cannot be better illustrated than by the career of George Bleeker, of Hubbleton, Wisconsin, who was born at Trenton, Township of Murray, Northumberland County, Canada, November 30, 1820. He was the son of John R. Bleeker, who was born July 17, 1789, in upper Canada, 7th Township, District of Prince Edward, and Elizabeth (Richards) Bleeker, who was born October 14, 1795 on St. Ann's Island, commonly called Isle of Tanta, but neither of his parents ever came to Wisconsin, both having died in Canada, having had fourteen children, viz.: Jane (dead) married Henry Bird Nugent; John R., married to Susan Burnham; James Connor (dead); Susan, married to Samuel Bryant; George, the subject of this sketch; William McKenzie (dead) married Mrs. Sager; Elizabeth Ann (dead) married John Hennesy; Henry (dead) married Maria Abbott; Rachel (dead); Jacob (dead); Thomas Howard, married Bell Young; Gilbert (dead) and twin girls who died in infancy.

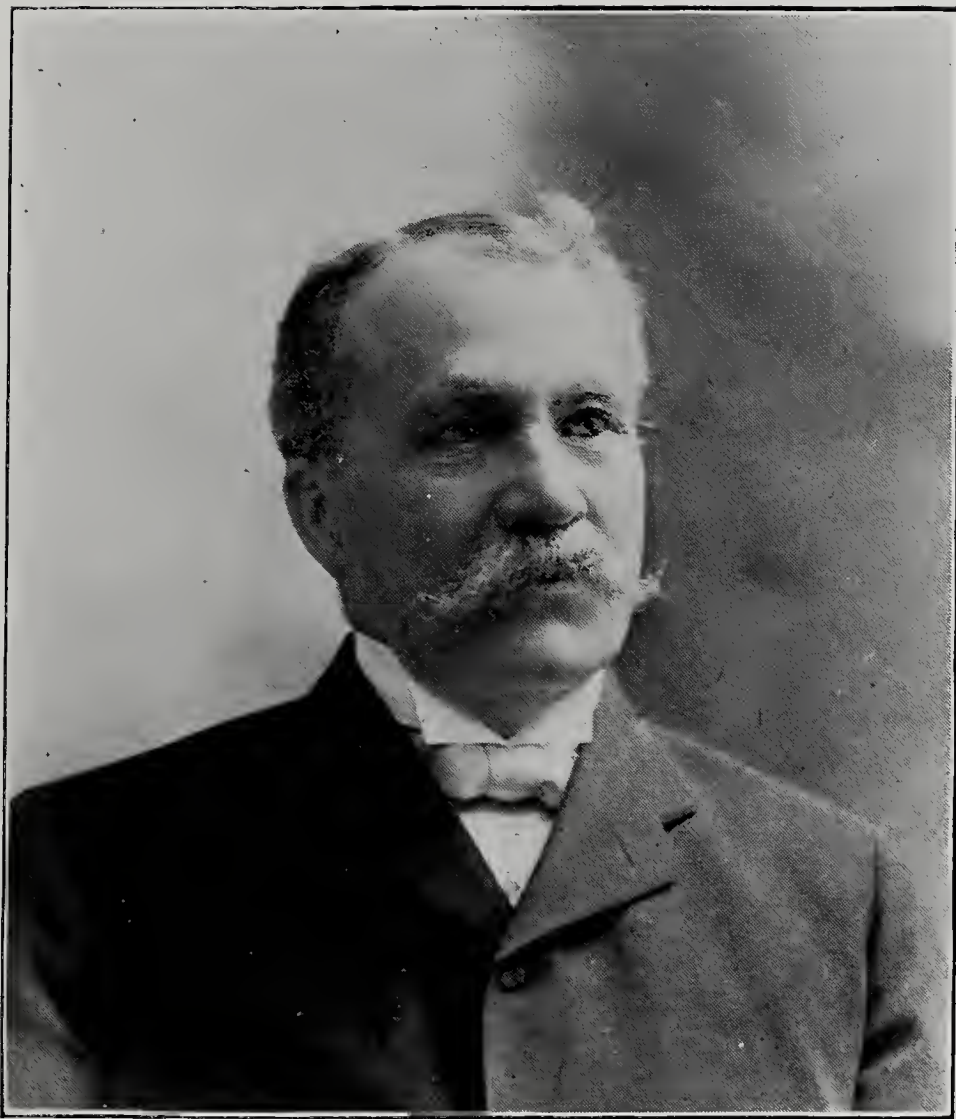
George Bleeker made his home with an uncle and aunt from the time he was six years old until he was nine, remaining at home after that till February 1837, when he went into Western Canada and located on the St. Clair river, in the Township of Sombra, County of Kent, and being a poor boy he was compelled to work, and here it was that he laid the foundation for the comfortable fortune which he now enjoys. He began by chopping cordwood, and as wages at that time were not very high, he with true business instinct was constantly revolving in his mind how he was going to better his condition, so finally he built a dock and began supplying cordwood to the steamboats. This business having enabled him to lay by quite a snug sum, for a boy, he concluded to come to the United States, so he disposed of what land he had previously purchased, sold out his dock and boarded a steamboat for Milwaukee, and from there he went by team to Watertown, where he purchased a compass and following the line dividing Dodge and Jefferson Counties, he reached the Crawfish river July 6, 1846. The way between Watertown and the Crawfish was a dense forest, and there were but three log cabins the entire distance of about eight miles. Arriving at the Crawfish, in order to get across, he gathered sticks and poles and built a raft, then traveled on by foot to Portland, where he remained for a week prospecting for land, but not finding just what suited him he returned to the Crawfish and purchased eighty acres of the place he now lives on. Returning to Milwaukee he took steamer to St. Clair, lived in Michigan a year, when accompanied by his wife and two children, made his way to his new home where he arrived July 6, 1847. Mr. Bleeker

was married at Cotterville, St. Clair County, Michigan, February 26, 1843 to Eliza Thankful Burnham, who was born near Concord, New Hampshire, April 28, 1825, and died at Hubbleton, Wisconsin, December 18, 1897. They had seven children born to them, William James, born March 20, 1844, died June 13, 1863; Jane, born January 13, 1846, died August 1, 1847; Mary Elizabeth, born February 10, 1849, married January 29, 1873 to Moses S. Kimball and had seven children, two dead; John R., born January 7, 1853, married November 28, 1877 to Elizabeth Wright and have five children; Harrie Otis, born July 6, 1860, married November 8, 1883 to May Wright, and died May 20, 1889, having three children; Frank Gilbert, born August 22, 1863, married February 26, 1895 to Anna Isadora Austin, one child; Arthur Burnham, born July 26, 1866, married June 10, 1896 to Mary Phillips Seeber.

Whilst George Bleecker was more or less of a genius, he soon learned that it is not men of genius who move the world and take the lead in it, so much as men of steadfastness of purpose, and indefatigable industry, and it was with this thought in view that he pushed his farming until his original purchase of eighty acres, grew into over eight hundred acres of as beautiful land as is to be found in Wisconsin, lying on both sides of the Crawfish, above and below the Village of Hubbleton. From this large tract of land, he set aside one hundred and ninety acres as a homestead, and situated on a beautiful knoll is the home from which one can see many miles in almost every direction. Aside from farming Mr. Bleecker engaged in the lumber business for three years, owning the steam saw mill at Hubbleton, at which mill all the logs were sawed from which the Plank road was constructed from Portland to Watertown.

Mr. Bleecker's religion is that of the Church of England, and in politics a staunch Republican. While he has never had time to seek office, he has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. One fact should have been mentioned, and that is that Mr. Bleecker rarely allowed himself to get in debt, and in this as well as his perseverance and upright life his example is worthy of emulation.

It may be very fittingly said of Mr. Bleecker, that he is 80 years young, as his eyes retain their brightness and his step betokens but little of the feebleness of age, and his mind, in a marvelous degree seems to hold its youthful vigor.



LIEUT. GOV. JESSE STONE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JESSE STONE.

THE path of success in life is usually the path of common sense, but patient labor, application and confidence, wisely and diligently improved is the great secret of success, and there are but few circumstances over which a strong will has no control. There are men who shape conditions and surroundings by mere force of will, who aim to make life something finer and nobler than a mere existence, whose conscience is as steady as the needle to the pole, who know their place, and fill it; such a man is the Hon. Jesse Stone, of Watertown, Wisconsin, who has by honest industry and unswerving fidelity, been able to achieve a prominence which places him in the front rank of self-made men. His personal vigor and powers of success are such as to afford an inspiration to the youth of this state.

Jesse Stone was born in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, August 23, 1836, and is the son of William and Mary (Kent) Stone who, with their family, came to America in 1842, settling at Waterford, New York. While in England his father was a minister in the Methodist Church, but after coming to this country did not engage actively in the work of the Ministry, but was well known as a "local" preacher, and many are the lives made better by the influence of his upright life, and his religious instructions. For many years he was road master of Waterford and for a time engaged in the foundry business, in which he was quite successful. In 1875 he was called from his earthly labors, and his wife only survived him one year.

Five children were born after their arrival in this country, viz.: Mrs. Emma Tate, of Waterford, New York; Eliza; Jabez; Jason and one who died in infancy. Jesse, who was a close student was educated in the Public Schools of Waterford, where was laid the foundation of a strong, practical judgment, which has been his strong characteristic during his business life. After leaving school, he felt that it was very important that a young man ought to learn some of the trades, and having a liking for machinery, he spent several years in the machine shop and became a practical machinist. When 28 years of age, desiring to see more of his adopted country, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the bakery business; disposing of his business in Louisville, early in 1869 he went to Chicago, where he purchased a bakery, but life in a large city was not pleasant to him so in August of that year he went to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he purchased a one-third interest in the firm of Woodard Brothers, a prominent bakery firm, and in one year secured a half interest, and today the firm of Woodard & Stone, by push, close application, and a determination that their goods should be known as the best, have succeeded in building a business which has stamped them as among the most successful men in Wisconsin.

Mr. Stone is an ardent Republican and has always deeply interested himself in the political affairs of Jefferson County, as well as of the state and nation, and his abilities have been recognized by his party on several occasions. He was elected to the Assembly in 1879 and re-elected in 1881 when he was made Chairman of the Committee on Claims, also a member of the Railroad Committee. It is said that at no time while a member of the Legislature, was his acts questioned by his constituency. For several years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was twice elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, first in 1888 and again in 1892. But still greater honors awaited him, for in 1898 his party nominated him for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Governor Edward Scofield, and he was elected by a handsome majority, receiving 180,038 votes against 126,306 for his Democratic opponent, and 6,901 votes more than the head of his ticket, which attests well for his popularity, and the writer of this sketch has no hesitancy in saying that greater honors await him.

In 1885 Mr. Stone was elected Vice President of the Bank of Watertown, which position he has held continuously since that date. He is a prominent Mason and 32nd degree Knight Templar, and takes great interest in all Masonic affairs.

Mr. Stone was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Sarah J. Welch. Only one son, William C., blessed their union, he is now a member of the firm of the Woodard & Stone Company in Watertown, Wisconsin.

Jesse Stone is a man of unquestionable integrity, public spirited, and ever ready to indemnify himself with anything having a tendency to advance the interests of his fellow man, and is universally recognized as level-headed, calm, deliberate and self-controlled. His advance in the world has not been due to any mere chance, but has been attained by his own abilities, energy, diligence and indomitable perseverance. In fact he is a man who, in life's fierce conflict, has conquered the domain over which he presides, and recognized that the wonderful achievements and triumphant progress of the nineteenth century is largely attributable to the one word—push.



CAPT. ALLEN RALPH BUSHNELL.

CAPTAIN ALLEN RALPH BUSHNELL.

EVERY step in the history of the subject of this sketch, so far as we have been able to trace it, shows that he gained his success, not by sudden and capricious flights of genius, but by hard work and persevering industry. He rose, not by a bound, but step by step, year by year, slowly, steadily, surely.

Allen Ralph Bushnell, son of Dr. George Willis and Sally (Bates) Bushnell; grandson of Daniel and Rebecca (Banning) Bushnell, and great grandson of Captain Alexander and Chloe (Waite) Bushnell, was born at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 18, 1833.

He was reared on a farm, but at odd times, being of a studious nature, he read medicine with his father, who was a practicing physician. Obtaining his elementary education in the common schools, he afterward attended Hartford High School, and later the Oberlin College, where he selected a special course in order to fit himself for the legal profession, finishing his studies at Hiram College when James A. Garfield was teaching there. Whilst taking his literary and legal course he taught several terms of school in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. In September 1852 he came to Wisconsin and taught a term at Block House Branch, after which he went back to Ohio, returning permanently to Wisconsin in 1854, where he entered the office of Judge Stephen O. Paine at Platteville, and while reading law under this prominent jurist, he supported himself by teaching school in Platteville and Dodgeville, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, beginning practice at Platteville in December of that year, where he soon became so popular that he was nominated for the office of District Attorney for Grant County in 1860, and such was his popularity, that he was elected, receiving over one hundred votes more than the electoral ticket for Abraham Lincoln.

On the first call for troops in April 1861, he resigned his office and enlisted as a private, and aided in raising the company called the Platteville Guards, which upon organization elected him First Lieutenant and Samuel Nasmith, an old soldier of the Mexican war, Captain. His company was mustered and assigned as Company C, of the Seventh Wisconsin. This regiment enlisted for three months, but re-enlisted for three years. Mr. Bushnell's commission as Lieutenant was dated in May 1861 and he was mustered at Madison in August, and proceeded at once to Washington and the front, where his regiment was brigaded with the Second and Sixth Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Indiana, and which organization became the famous 'Iron Brigade.' In 1862 he was promoted to Captain of his company and served in that position from August 1862.

Captain Bushnell participated in the battles of Orange Court House, Beverly Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock, Gainesville and

the second Bull Run, and was afterward taken sick with typhoid fever, which gave him sick leave for two months, which time he passed at his old home in Ohio. Rejoining his regiment on the east slope of the Blue Ridge, he was first again in action at Fredericksburg, passing the winter on the Potomac at Belle Plains, where he distinguished himself, with the rest, in Burnside's "Mud Campaign." His health having become seriously impaired, Captain Bushnell, under the surgeon's certificate of disability, resigned, and after remaining under medical treatment for a time in Ohio, returned to Wisconsin in 1864, settling in Lancaster, where in 1865 he was appointed District Attorney for Grant County, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. T. J. Mills, who had been elected Circuit Judge.

Captain Bushnell was the first mayor of Lancaster, and in 1872 was elected a member of the Legislature, serving on the Judiciary Committee. For four years he was United States District Attorney, and in 1890 was elected a member of the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat from the Third District of Wisconsin, having received sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-two votes, against fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty votes for his Republican opponent, Robert M. LaFollette, being the first Democrat elected from that district since the war of 1861, when both parties united.

Early in 1891 he removed to Madison, where he has since resided, practicing his profession, in which he is still active, and retaining his connection with the firm of Bushnell, Watkins & Moses, at Lancaster.

Captain Bushnell was married at Lancaster, September 23, 1867, to Martha Burr of that place, who was born September 24, 1848, at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, and died at Lancaster, Wisconsin, August 1, 1873. They had three children; Mabel B., born July 9, 1868, who married James B. Kerr, Esq., son of Professor Alexander Kerr of the Wisconsin State University, and now living at St. Paul, Minnesota; Curtis and Fay C., having died in infancy.

Captain Bushnell married his present wife, Mary F., daughter of Cyrus and Fanny B. Sherman, of Lancaster, May 13, 1875, and she was born December 29, 1855. They had but one son, Edward, who died in infancy.

Captain Bushnell's great grandfather, Captain Alexander Bushnell, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, was born in Connecticut, as was also his wife, Chloe Waite, in 1739, and served seven years in the war of the Revolution. He moved to Ohio in 1804, and died at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, March 18, 1818; his wife died later at the same place, aged 94 years, having had born after her three hundred and twenty-two descendants, some of the fifth generation. He, Captain Alexander, was a descendant of Francis Bushnell, who with his wife Marie and child Martha, came over from London, England, in the ship Planter, embarking April 6, 1635. She, Chloe Waite, was a descendant of Thomas Waite, a member of Parliament and one of the Judges who signed the death warrant of King Charles I, who came to America at the restoration in 1660.

Daniel Bushnell and his wife Rebecca Banning, grandparents of Captain Allen Ralph Bushnell, were born in Connecticut. Daniel,

December 18, 1763, but the date of Rebecca's birth is unknown. They were married in 1786, and she died July 9, 1809. Daniel married for his second wife Eunice Brockway. He was the father of seventeen children. George Willis Bushnell, the seventh child of Daniel and Rebecca Bushnell and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hartland, Connecticut, August 11, 1800, and was married September 8, 1824, to Sally, daughter of Deacon Elihu and Concurrance (Wheaton) Bates, who was born in Hartland, Connecticut, January 8, 1802. Deacon Bates and wife moved to Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, about the year 1813, and there both died between 75 and 80 years old. Sally Bates having died at Hartford in 1866, George Willis married a widow, Mrs. Jane Irwin, in 1867, and lived with her at Hartford until 1892, when he died aged 92 years, and his widow has since died.

Sally Bates Bushnell, Captain Bushnell's mother, had eight children, all born at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, viz.: Curtis W., born October 14, 1825, and died December 8, 1854, having never married; Sarah, born September 8, 1827, married Stephen D. Watkins, March 29, 1859, and after his death married Charles Davies and lives at River Falls, Wisconsin; Edward, born February 22, 1831, died March 29, 1850, never married; Allen Ralph, born July 18, 1833; Amaret, born June 20, 1835, married Addison Rewey, October 2, 1861 and lives at Platteville, Wisconsin; John L., born December 13, 1837, married Ann Humaston, and lives at Hartford, Ohio; Anna, born December 7, 1841, married Dr. J. G. Irwin, December 25, 1870, and lives at Hartford, Ohio; Milo F., born July 18, 1844, died in the army April 17, 1863, never married.

As will be seen by the foregoing, Captain Bushnell comes from good, old revolutionary stock, and his history shows that he is a worthy descendant.

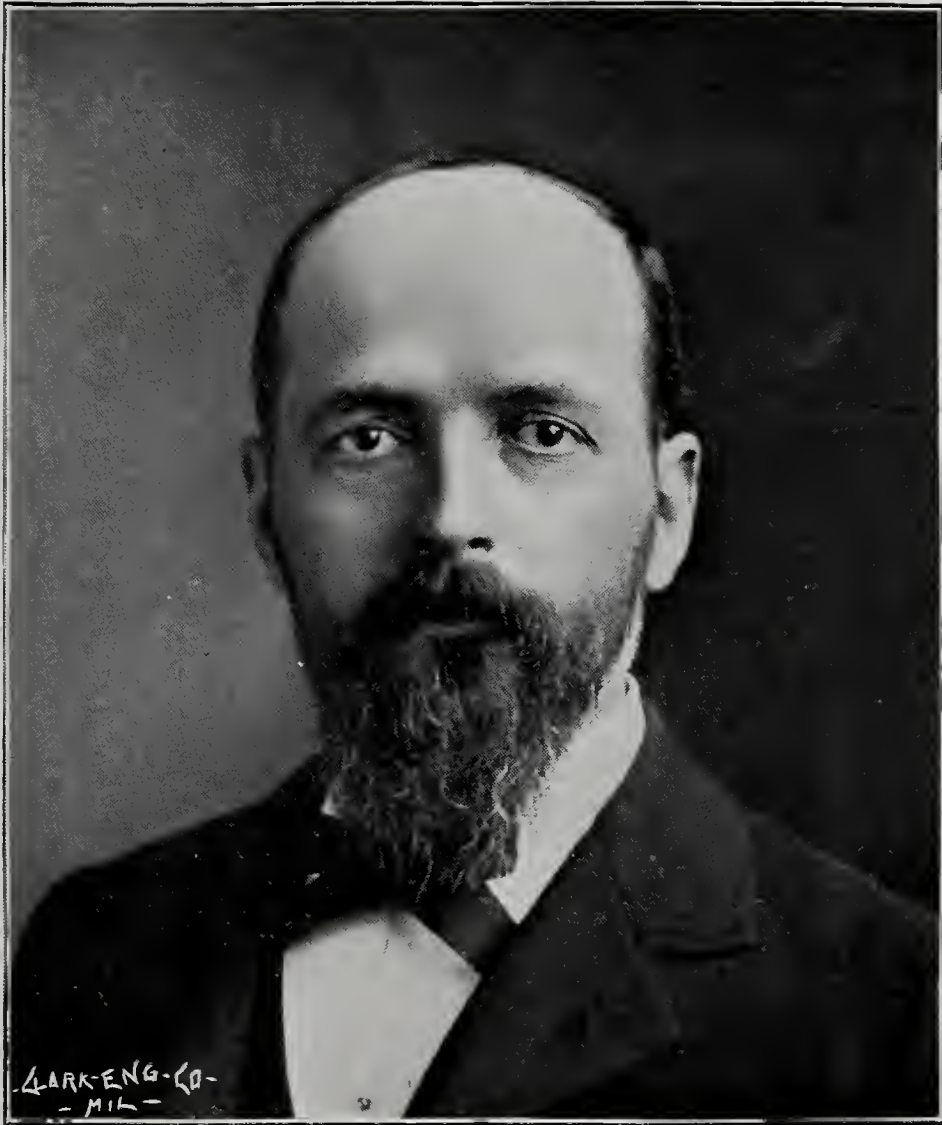


HON. WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN FROEHLICH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

IN the scale of achievement, it is not so much the actual measure of what a man accomplishes as the sum of the difficulties he overcomes. While the subject of this sketch, beginning life as he did, a comparatively poor boy, has achieved success that but few men of his age have attained, his path was not always a "path of roses," for he had many difficulties to overcome. But he early learned that one of the most important things to do in order to accomplish anything really worth doing, was perseverance, spotless honor and business integrity. His early life was that of many rural youths; a mixture of work and play, of trials and triumphs, but he always kept the lamp of industry trimmed and burning, and whatever he done, be it ever so small, if it engaged his interest, he gave it his best attention, and by shrewd business qualities and adaptability to hard work, he proved himself worthy of the esteem and confidence reposed in him.

William Henry Martin Froehlich was born at Jackson, Washington County, Wisconsin, June 22, 1857, and was the second son of Balthaser Jacob Froehlich, a shoemaker and farmer, who was born at Tiefenort, Saxony Weimar, Germany, May, 2, 1832, and came to Wisconsin July 8, 1853, and located at Schlessingerville, Washington County, July 15, 1853, and was married at that place May 28, 1854, to Amelia Therisia Grosskopf, who was born at Fieselbach Saxony, Germany, August 6, 1832, and came to America, locating at Schlessingerville, in April 1854. The result of this marriage was ten children, viz.: Jacob, born June 28, 1855, and died August 3, 1855, aged 1 month and five days; William Henry Martin, the subject of this sketch; Jacob Friedrich John, born February 20, 1859, married Mina Ohm of Friestadt, Wisconsin; Ernest Henry Carl, born May 12, 1860, unmarried; Magdaline Therisia Wilhelmine, born February 11, 1862, and died April 3, 1862, aged 1 month and 22 days; Wilhelmine Johanna Barbara, born January 11, 1863, married Herman Koepsel, of Jackson, Wisconsin; Louis Ernest Carl, born September 16, 1864, married Maria Butzke, of Jackson, Wisconsin; Margaretha Fridericka Johanna, born November 22, 1866, married August Graese, of Jackson, Wisconsin; Theodor Friedrich Henry, born February 14, 1868 and died April 2, 1870, aged 2 years, 1 month and 18 days; John Louis August, born February 25, 1870, married Dora Eggert, of Stacyville, Iowa. All the above were born at Jackson, Washington County, Wisconsin, except the first, Jacob, who was born at Schlessingerville, in the same county.

William Henry Martin Froehlich was married September 21, 1879 at Jackson, Wisconsin, to Miss Clara Frank, who was born at Cedarburg, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, May 16, 1857, and is the daughter of the Honorable J. G. and Wilhelmine (Krause) Frank. Seven children were



WILLIAM H. M. FROEHLICH.
(Secretary of State.)

the result of this union, viz.: John Alfred Charles, born July 17, 1881; Alfred Balthaser Theodor, born November 14, 1883; Paul Ernest August, born October 18, 1885; Amelia Pauline Louise, born March 21, 1889; William Ludwig John, born June 11, 1891; Robert Jacob Carl, born January 17, 1893; Wilhelmine Johanna Louise, born February 14, 1896.

The grandparents of Mr. Froehlich were Jacob and Margaretha (Schlothauer) Froehlich, who were born at Tiefenort, Saxony Weimar, Germany. The grandfather was born in 1790 and the grandmother in 1800, and both are now deceased. They had eight children, viz: Nicolaus Casper, Balthaser Jacob, Maria, Johannes Wilhelmine (deceased), Nicolaus, Casper and Maria.

While the subject of this sketch lays no claim to being a University man, he received a liberal education in the public, private and parochial schools, and is a graduate of the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. After completing his education he located for a few years in the city of Milwaukee, where from 1874 to 1877 he was employed as a clerk, and in 1878 accepted a position in the large mercantile house of T. A. Chapman & Company as assistant bookkeeper, which position he filled acceptably to his employers till June 1880, when feeling that if he ever made any mark in the world, he must be in business for himself, so he established a general merchandise business in the place of his birth. To him belonged the honor of establishing the first Separator Creamery in Washington County, which he did in 1892 by the organization of the Jackson Butter and Cheese Company, upon its organization he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and has held the position ever since. By his careful and thorough business methods the company has scored a success from the start to the present time.

Although a busy man Mr. Froehlich found time to look after political matters, in which he always has taken a great interest, and has thus been conspicuous in politics. He is an uncompromising Republican, and as his county was usually strongly Democratic, he had many hard struggles for the success of his party; and though uncompromising, Mr. Froehlich was never an offensive politician, thus retaining the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens in such a manner, that in one office he held, he was re-elected without opposition.

In 1881 in recognition of his party service, he was appointed postmaster of Jackson, which position he held until 1893. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1887; a member of the school board since 1891, and in 1893 was elected Town Clerk, and re-elected without opposition, until he was elected to the office of Secretary of State.

In 1892, his party nominated him for the General Assembly, but the district was too strongly Democratic for him to overcome their majority; but two years later in 1894, he was renominated for the same office and received 110 majority over his Democratic opponent, and was the only Republican elected on the county ticket, and the first Republican to represent Washington County in the Assembly. He was again nominated for the Assembly in 1896 and defeated his Democratic opponent by 382 votes.

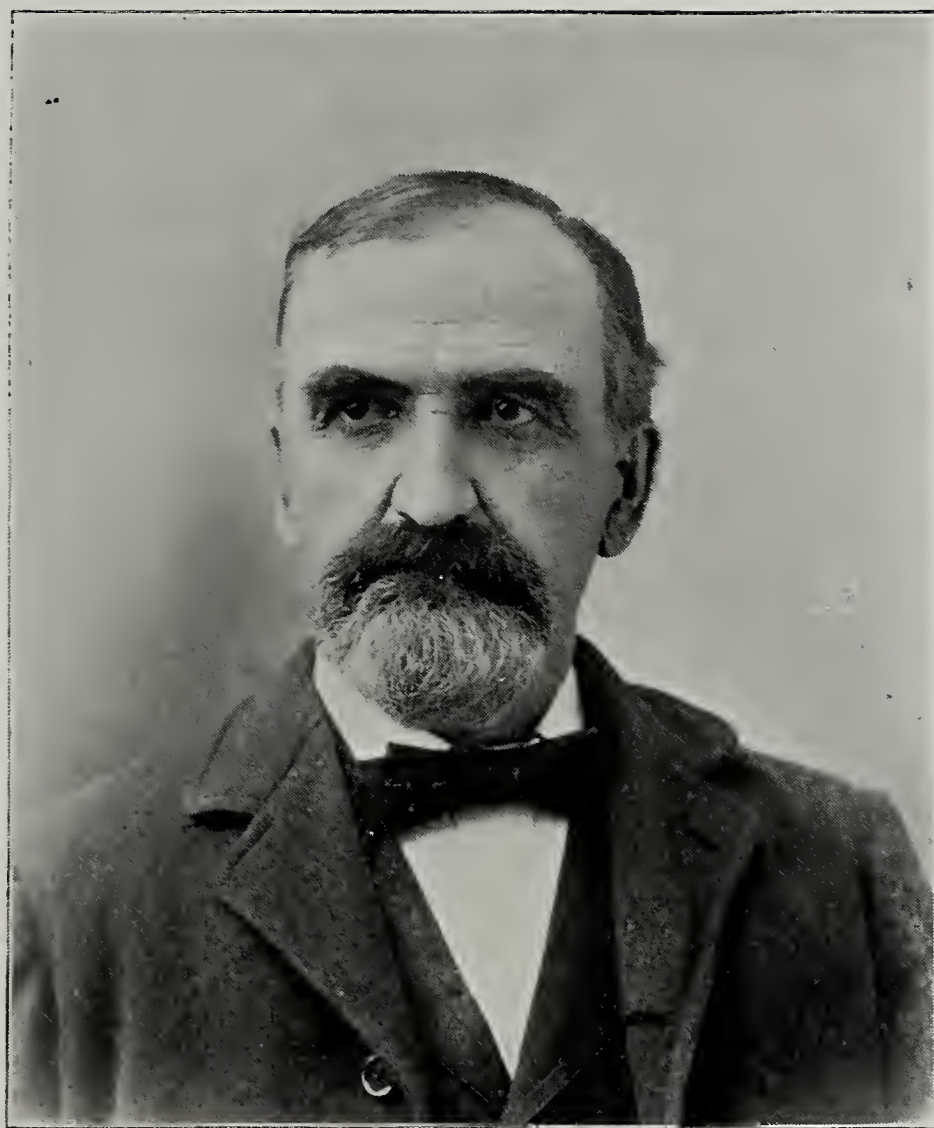
The popularity of Mr. Froehlich, and his recognized strength and

ability soon got beyond the bounds of his own county, and in 1898, the Republican State Convention, seeking a strong candidate for the office of Secretary of the State, placed Mr. Froehlich's name on the ticket for that office, and such was his popularity, he was elected by a handsome majority, running far ahead of the head of the ticket, receiving 180,548 votes against 125,636 votes for his Democratic opponent, thus giving him a plurality of 54,912 and a majority of 35,249 over the combined Democratic, Peoples, Prohibition, Social Democracy and Socialistic Labor parties.

Mr. Froehlich possesses a pleasing personality, a quick conception, and is a firm believer in keeping abreast of the times; as a practical man he has not only seen, but seized opportunities and held firmly, unwavering through all trials and oftentimes discouragements. He always recognized the fact that hard work and close application were the cardinal requisites for success. From boyhood he has had a lofty ambition, an ambition which soared upward and did not grovel. Edward Everett Hale says: "the young man who can find out in early life, what the line of his genius is, has every reason to be grateful;" and our subject has just reason to feel grateful at his success thus far in life. "If a man possesses the consciousness of what he is," said Shelling, "he will soon learn what he ought to be; let him have a theoretical respect for himself, and a practical will soon follow." In a well defined aim, or a great purpose to unify life, there is a marvelous power.

Thus it is that his uncompromising devotion to duty, and his determination to reach the top round of the ladder, have predominated his life, and there is no doubt in the mind of the writer, that still greater honors await the subject of this sketch.





HERMAN JESSE FISK.

HARMON JESSE FISK.

NE of the most striking features in the character of a western farmer is individuality and self-reliance. These qualities, as a general thing, have been inherited from ancestors who were compelled by circumstances to depend upon their own industry for a living. The subject of this sketch, from all we can learn, is a man who from early youth seems to have been remarked for uncommon self-reliance, and has always been punctilious in the performance of duty; being a man of resolute will and strong common sense, but with no reputation for obstinancy.

Harmon Jesse Fiske, our subject, is the great-grandson of William Fisk, who was born at Wellington, Connecticut, April 26, 1732. He was twice married, but there seems to be no record of the maiden name of either of his wives. He resided in Stanwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and later removed to Genoa, New York. He and two of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, which shows that our subject comes from good old revolutionary stock. He had eleven children, three girls and eight boys, one of whom, Sylvanus was the grandfather of our subject. Sylvanus Fisk, was born at Stanwich, Connecticut, February 17, 1775, and when twenty years of age left the parental roof and went to Cayuga County, New York, where in 1799 he married Sally Avery, and soon after, with his wife, went to Brownville, Jefferson County, New York, which at that early day was but sparsely settled. In 1813 he removed to Ogden, Monroe County, New York, where owing to sickness he remained but a short time, and then moved to Stafford, Genesee County, New York, where he carved a beautiful farm out of an almost unbroken forest. Eight children, all boys, were born to Sylvanus and Sally Fisk, namely, Frederick, born May 1800; Alfred, born April 25, 1802; Henry Alva, born September 5, 1803; Jesse Hartwell, the father of our subject, born April 20, 1804; Sylvanus Maxon, born March, 1811; Earl, born March, 1813; Amos Howe, born May, 1812, and William, born July, 1814. His wife died in Stafford, November 29, 1816. He married his second wife, Mrs. Franklin, a widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bud, October 18, 1818, and six children were the result of the union, three boys and three girls, namely, Asa Porter, born December 8, 1821; Daniel, born November 19, 1826; Lyman Franklin, born August 3, 1828; Sarah, born August, 1819; Almend, born March, 1823; and Ann Jane, born July 3, 1825. He was a whig of the old school, and a member of the Calvinistic Baptist Church.

Jesse Hartwell Fisk, the father of our subject, was born at Watertown, New York, April 20, 1804, and was married at Stafford, Genesee County, New York, January 10, 1829 to Amanda Parkes, who was born in Stratsburg, Orange County, Vermont, April 17, 1813.

There were born to them seven children, five girls and two boys, namely, Amanda Malvina, born November 29, 1830; Ann Jane, born April 3, 1832; Harriet Elizabeth, born June 13, 1834; Adeline Eliza, born March 3, 1837; Harmon Jesse, our subject; Wyman Parkes, born February 23, 1842 and Helen Mariah, born September 23, 1845. Jesse H. (as he was called by his friends and neighbors) was a farmer, and worked early and late for many years, succeeding by his industry and thrift in acquiring a fine farm of three hundred acres in the town of Stafford, Genesee County, New York, which at that time was known as the celebrated wheat belt of the Genesee Valley. He was a true, kind hearted man, but by over-confidence in his friends he was drawn into indiscreet endorsement, by which he lost his property. In the spring of 1856 he emigrated to California, where he remained about ten years, encountering the varied fortunes of a miner. He then came to Wisconsin and spent the remainder of his days with his children. He died in Spring Valley, Rock County, Wisconsin, in July, 1871.

Harmon Jesse Fisk, our subject, was born in the town of Stafford, Genesee County, New York, August 1, 1839, where he led the average life of a boy on a farm, attending the district school until he was ten years old, after which, being compelled to assist on the farm, he only went to school during the winter terms, until he was sixteen, when he was through the misfortunes of his father, thrown upon his own resources. He worked on a farm during summer months, and attended the Academy at East Pembroke, New York, during the winters, being determined to secure for himself a good education. After this he spent one year at Oberlin College in Ohio; then taught school near Kendallville, Indiana, during the winter of 1860-1, after which he joined with his brother Wyman in working a farm on shares and keeping a hotel in Stafford. He was married September 10, 1862 to Lucy, daughter of Noble and Percy Farley Daniels, of the town of Stafford, where Lucy was born March 5, 1842. The result of this union was three girls, namely, Jessie Leah, born July 31, 1863 and died November 16, 1890, aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days; Gertrude, born July 14, 1869, and Stella Amanda, born March 17, 1872.

In November 1862, about a month after his marriage, he removed to Wisconsin, and in February 1863 purchased a farm in the town of Fountaine Prairie, Columbia County, Wisconsin. He read law in the office of Gerry W. Hazeltine and Charles L. Dering in Columbus, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar, March 14, 1866. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Spring Valley, Rock County, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm and resided for three years. In April 1869 he was elected Town Clerk. In March 1870 he removed to Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin, and bought a farm near Fall River where he has resided since. In April 1876 he was elected Treasurer of the Town of Columbus, and in November of the same year was elected a Member of the Assembly and served one term in each office. He was elected Chairman of the Town Board of Columbus in 1888-89-90-91 and '92, was elected Assessor in 1894-5 and re-elected Chairman in 1896-7-8 and 9, and at the November session of the Columbia County Board in 1898 was elected Chairman of that Board which position he is occupying at this

time. A remarkable thing, and one which shows the standing, and confidence reposed in Mr. Fisk by those who know him is, that in all the times he has been before the people for their suffrage, he never asked a man to vote for him or in any way use influence in his behalf, as he desired no office except he could obtain it on his own merits.

Harmon Jesse Fisk has been a life long Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since.

In religion, Mr. Fisk believes in the Divinity of Christ, and the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, so long as he keeps within the bounds of the law.

Harmon Jesse Fisk's advance in the world has not been due to favor, or to any special opportunity that forced itself upon his attention. He has hewn his own way by energy, diligence and perseverance.



HON. SILAS WRIGHT LAMOREUX.

NE who resolves upon doing a thing, by that very resolution often scales the barriers to it, and thus, earnest resolution has often seemed to have about it almost a savor of omnipotence; the subject of this sketch furnishes a remarkable illustration of what may be effected by the energetic development and exercise of faculties which, at least, are in every human heart.

Silas Wright Lamoreux was born in the town of Lenox, Madison County, New York, March 8, 1843, and was married to Harriet Adelia, daughter of George Nelson and Lucy Surena Cobb of Summit, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, November 22, 1866, she was born April 6, 1845.

The result of this union was four children, Courtney Wayland, born August 17, 1869, who married Isabelle Husting, and they have two children, Vera Rosalind and Marion Juneau; Don Percy, born December 12, 1873, who married Ysobel Holmes, November 19, 1898; Lucy Vivian and Harland Silas, twins, born May 16, 1882.

Mr. Lamoreux had eight sisters and brothers, Oliver Horton, married Elizabeth Hall, August 1890; Andrew; Martin Van Buren, married Jane Higgins; Pardon Barnard, married Jennie Phelps; Jane (deceased) married George Yorton; Caroline (deceased) married James Henry; Electra, married John Widig.

Peter L'Amoreux, the grandfather of Silas Wright Lamoreux, was born in Paris, France, during the reign of Louis XV, being a Huguenot and unable to withstand the persecutions which were constantly inflicted upon the protestants, he with his two brothers fled from France and settled in New York City in the year 1770. His family consisted of one daughter and five sons, one of whom, William Lamoreux, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange County, New York, in August 1796 and was married to Harriet Bernard of Madison County, New York, being born in Connecticut in December 1799. William Lamoreux was a soldier in the War of 1812 and received a pension during his life for his services in that war. At the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He, with his family came to Wisconsin in 1852, settling at Plover, Portage County, but moved to Mayville, Dodge County in 1854.

Silas Wright Lamoreux began life a poor boy, but to him "in the bright lexicon of youth there was no such word as fail," and he early learned that it was will—force of purpose—that enabled men to do or be whatever they set their minds on being or doing, and that integrity in word and deed was the backbone of character, and the sure talisman of success.

In politics Mr. Lamoreux has been a life long Democrat, and in his early youth he bent his energies to the success of that party, and his



SILAS W. LAMOREUX.

party was not long in recognizing the talent and ability possessed by the young man. He was successively elected to the office of Town Clerk, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1872, while yet under thirty years of age was elected a member of the Assembly; was District Attorney of Dodge County from 1873 to 1875, County Judge of Dodge County from January 1877 to March 1893, when he resigned that office to accept the position of Commissioner of General Land Office, which was tendered him by President Cleveland, which office he held until March 1897. During his official career as Land Commissioner of the United States, Judge Lamoreux was called upon to make some of the most important decisions in the history of that office. In 1895 as Land Commissioner he published a detailed map of the United States and Territories, showing the extent of Public Survey; Indian, Military and Forest Reservations; Railroads and Canals, which was of the most complete character and on a large scale, being seven feet two inches long, by five feet wide. He also published a map of the State of Wisconsin, completed from the official records of the General Land Office, and other sources.

Judge Lamoreux established a bank in Trenton, Nebraska, in 1880, also the Exchange Bank in Maville, Wisconsin, in 1883.

In 1864 Mr. Lamoreux enlisted in Company F, 5th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. The last six months of his service he was detailed to take charge of the mails of the Army of the Potomac.

Judge Lamoreux has for years been prominent in the councils of his party, both in state and national politics, and in 1888 was elected delegate to the St. Louis National Democratic Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland, and was again elected delegate and chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1892, which nominated President Cleveland.

But few men have had more honors conferred upon them than has Silas Wright Lamoreux, and being still comparatively a young man, doubtless more and greater honors await him.

HORACE BIRNEY WILLARD, M. D.

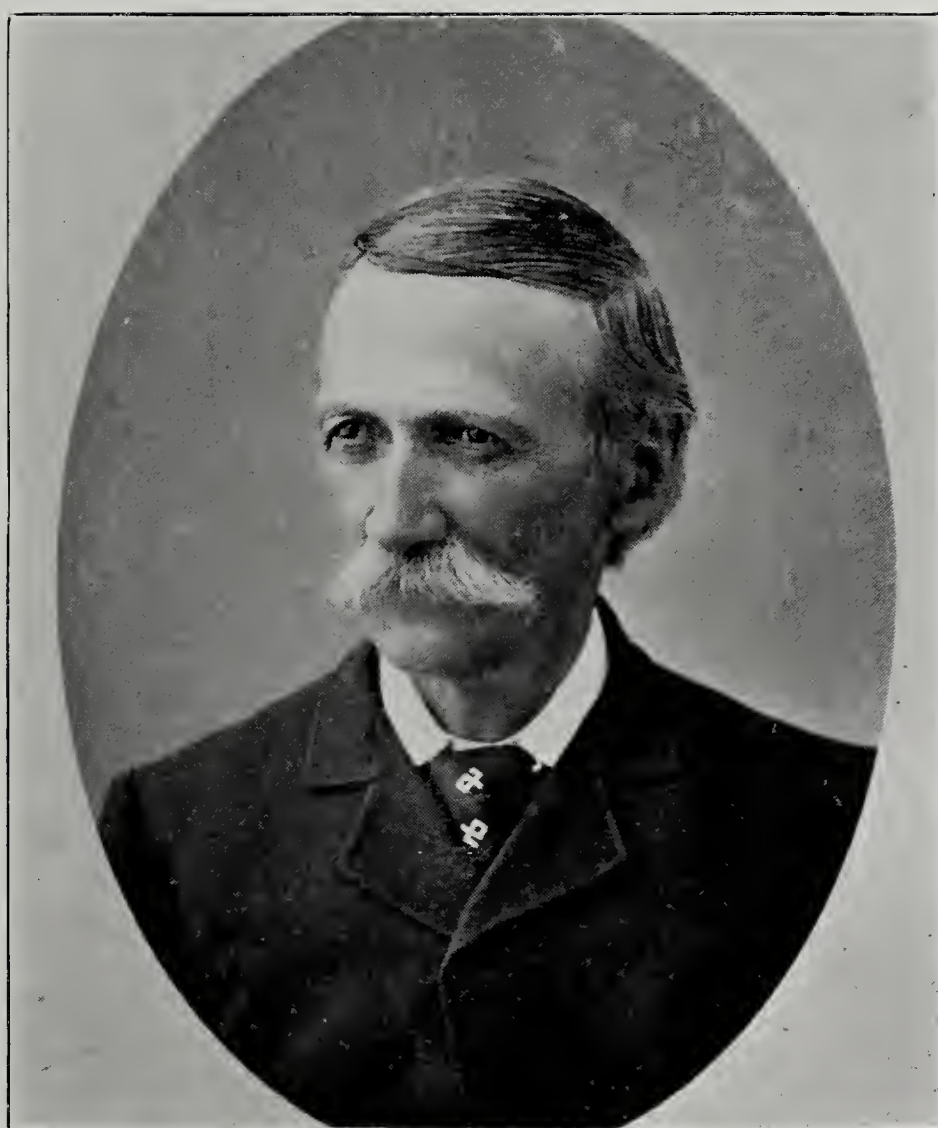
THE primary qualities for a successful life, lie in learning the value of industry, promptitude, method, accuracy, courage before difficulties, self-denial, self-control and temperance; and "the secret of success" says a clever writer, "lies in being alive to what is going on around one; in adjusting one's self to one's condition; in knowing the wants of time; in being the sum, the concretion, the result of the influence of the present time." Our subject early learned the necessity of these qualifications, and was not negligent in embodying them in the platform on which his future life was constructed, for he was cognizant of the fact that his parents were poor, and that he would be compelled to work out the problem of life single-handed.

Horace Birney Willard was born in the town of Volney, Oswego County, New York, May 2, 1825. He was the great-grandson of John Willard, who was born in New England, and settled in Berkshire County, Massachusetts; and grandson of Major John and Abigail (Hall) Willard, who were both born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and they had two sons, John and George. John, who was a stone mason and the father of our subject, was born in Berkshire County in 1791. He married Polly Buck who was born in Connecticut in 1794. They were married in Berkshire County, removing soon after to Oswego County, New York, where they lived more than forty years. They had six children, four sons, namely, William, who died in 1897; Franklin, who was born in Oswego County, New York, July 11, 1823 and now living at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; Horace Birney, the subject of this sketch, and Hatsel, who was born in Oswego County, and is now living in Butler, Bates County, Missouri; and two daughters, Polly Butler and Electra Marion.

Horace Birney Willard was married July 11, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth S., eldest daughter of Stevens and Jerusha D. Vickery, of Onondago County, New York. She was born May 23, 1830, in the town of Clay, Onondago County, New York. The fruit of this union was one daughter, Julia Adele, who married Chester A. Caswell, Esq., of Fort Atkinson, January 8, 1878.

Mr. Willard, when a lad, took advantage of every opportunity to secure a good education, in which undertaking he was eminently successful, so much so, that at the age of twenty-one he found himself fitted to enter the professional field as a Medical Student under the instruction of Dr. William B. Coye, of Gilbertsville, New York.

The incident of starting out in this world, handicapped by poverty, has a tendency to chill the ardency of youth. Under it some may shrivel and dry up; not so however with all, for some are thus stimulated to greater activity, and are thus insured success. That was the effect it



HORACE BIRNEY WILLARD.



MRS. DR. H. B. WILLARD.

seems to have had on young Willard. True, he felt as he expressed it to the writer, that one morning when he awoke and found himself poor he wanted to kick somebody, Fate, if no one else, but his grit never left him for a moment. After being the recipient of what was termed the "College Beneficiary," which under the laws of New York gave to two poor, worthy students tuition for one course of lectures, he was compelled as he expressed it to "run his face" for the rest, in securing his chosen profession. The kind hearted Professor at the College suggested that it was evident that his "face" would take him through most any ordeal, but never revealed what there was in his face that was so seductive. The "face" did its work, and finding himself short seventy-five dollars at his graduation, he gave his note and received his diploma. In a short time he paid the note in full and bade farewell to all the handicaps of his early life. During the Spring of 1849, a few months previous to his marriage, he graduated from the Geneva Medical College. The same year, with his wife he emigrated to Wisconsin, settling at Aztalan, where he remained for seven years, when, finding his health failing, he disposed of his practice and spent a year in travel and recuperation. He then resumed practice in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1866. Finding the arduous duties and responsibilities of his large and constantly increasing practice was undermining his constitution, he felt himself forced to permanently abandon the profession he so dearly loved, and enter a field entirely new to him. Being a man of quick penetration, intelligence, comprehension and sagacity he, immediately after disposing of his practice in Lake Mills, removed to Fort Atkinson and joined in the organization of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, and for twenty years was one of the directors of that Company. He also became a member of the mercantile firm of Willard & Company, his associates at one time being N. F. Hopkins and at another, F. M. Vickery. At present he is engaged in the banking business, having been connected with the Citizens State Bank, of Fort Atkinson, since the date of its organization in 1884, and is now the Vice-president of that bank.

Dr. Willard has never paraded as a politician but has always taken a deep interest in the political affairs of his town, county, state and country. He was a member of the convention held at Madison in 1854 which gave birth to the Republican party in Wisconsin. In 1861 he was elected to the Assembly and early in the session his colleagues learned that he was the possessor of personality, self-reliance and incisive vigor. His course in the legislature was endorsed by his constituents by a re-nomination, which while appreciated by him, he felt it his duty to decline. When Horace Greely was a candidate for the Presidency, Doctor Willard left the Republican party and has since that time classed himself among the Independents, and today is a Gold Democrat.

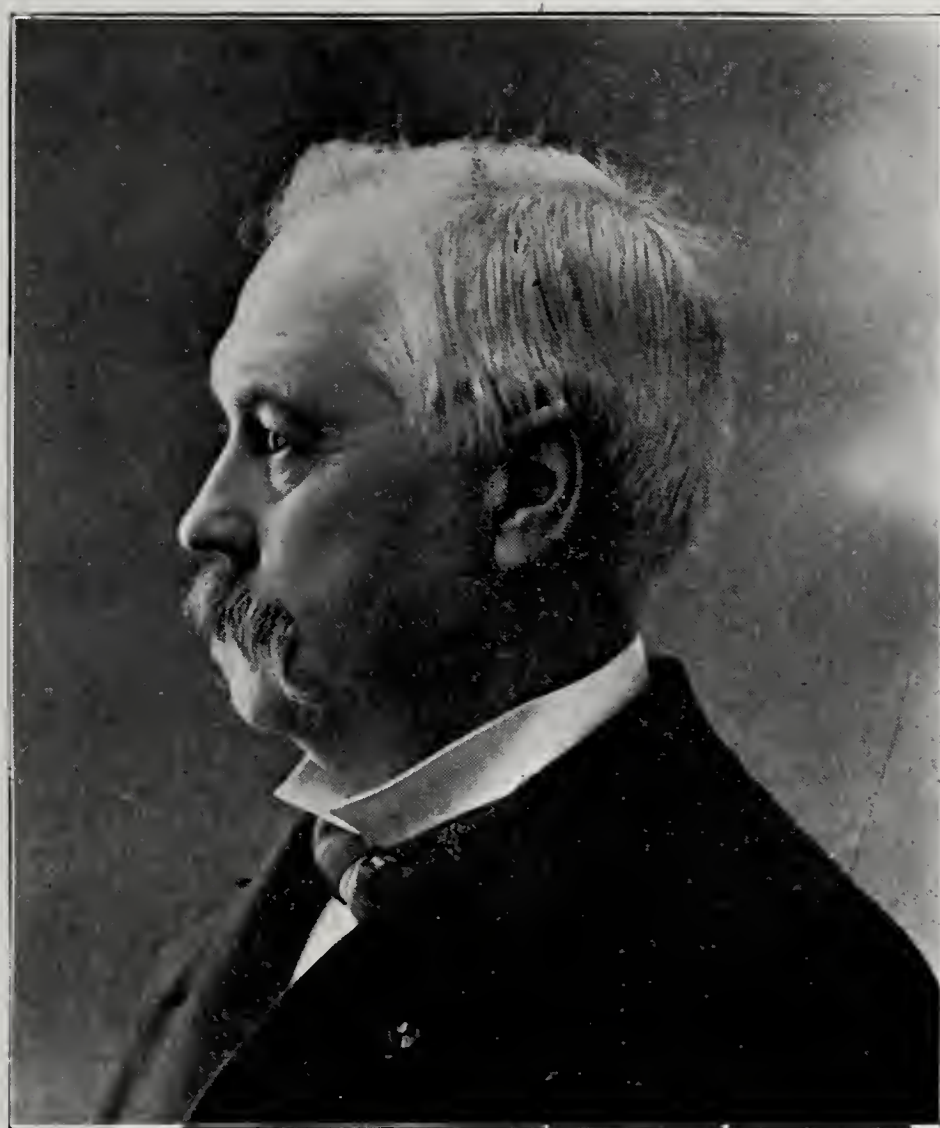
Death entered the Doctor's home February 10, 1889, taking his loving wife. She was a woman of uncommon character, combining in harmonious proportions all the qualities necessary to make the best and noblest of her species, a good and true wife and mother. She was genial, warm-hearted, companionable and had many friends. She was a woman who had a high social standing, and whilst fond of society, she

never allowed it to usurp her domestic duties, for with her, home and home duties were paramount. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years prior to her death. Although she was to a remarkable degree liberal in her religious views, feeling that she could not conscientiously endorse or adopt all the dogmas of the Church, and caring but little for theology. She was a firm believer in God and His goodness and accepted Him with a faith that was simple and childlike. She was particularly happy in her married life, and it was her constant aim to make all happy around her. Dr. Willard feels her loss keenly, and as the days go by he more and more misses her cheerful companionship and her wise counsel, and he proudly acknowledges that to her he is greatly indebted for his success in life.

Now, in the evening of life, when the shadows are rapidly lengthening, Dr. Willard expresses himself as having no reason to murmur or complain, feeling contented, from the fact that he has overrun the allotment of human life by four years. He expresses himself as having had his full share of blessings and is disposed to yield cheerfully to the execution of a just and beneficent law.

Dr. Willard has resided in Jefferson County for over half a century, and during the time, aside from his election to the Assembly, has been called to other positions of trust and emolument. He held the office of Town Clerk, and was County Supervisor for many years. He is a man in whom the public have always reposed confidence, and who has always endeavored to bear his share of the burdens of society.





GEN. GEO. W. BURCHARD.

GENERAL GEORGE W. BURCHARD.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BURCHARD was born in Oneida County, New York, December 26, 1835, and with his parents moved to Chautauqua County, New York, in 1836, remaining there until the spring of 1850, when they came to Wisconsin, settling at Waukesha. He entered Carroll College at Waukesha, from which institution he graduated in 1857, and the same year removed to Fox Lake, where he was the principal of the "Union" school for one year, after which he attended law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, returning to Wisconsin in 1859, where, after an examination in open court, he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Burchard was married October 20, 1860, at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, to Emma Almeda Clark, who was born at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, October 8, 1837, and died April 12, 1862, aged 24 years, 6 months and 24 days. One son was the result of this union, Andrew Clark Burchard, who was born August 23, 1861, and died March 20, 1862, aged 6 months and 27 days.

Mr. Burchard practiced law at Fox Lake until August 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in April 1863 he was promoted to Major of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Volunteers of African Descent, afterwards known as the 54th Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops, serving mostly in Arkansas, and on staff duty with Generals B. M. Prentiss (battle of Helena), Frederick Soloman (Camden expedition, including battle of Jenkins Ferry and minor affairs, and the defense of Little Rock) and Joseph J. Reynolds. His last assignment was as Provost Marshal General of the Department of Arkansas. He was mustered out September 16, 1866, and returning to Wisconsin by way of Iowa City, Iowa, he was united in marriage September 26, 1866 to Miss Lucinda Elizabeth, daughter of J. Scott and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Charles. She was born in Mayfield, Ohio, September 6, 1840. In the year 1867, Col. Burchard removed to Fort Atkinson, and in 1868 he was elected President of the village and continued in the practice of his profession until invited by Governor William E. Smith to become his Private and Military Secretary in January 1878. He served as one of the Directors of the Wisconsin State Prison, by appointment of Governor Ludington, from 1876 to 1881, and was a member of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions from 1881 to 1885. In 1885 Governor Rusk appointed him agent for the settlement of Wisconsin Swamp Lands and War Claims which position he filled acceptably until 1888. When Governor Hoard was inaugurated in 1889, he appointed Col. Burchard as Adjutant General of Wisconsin, (thus giving him the rank of Brigadier General) which position he filled during the Governor's term of service. Since June

1892, he has been the associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman. In 1896-7 he was the President of the Wisconsin Dairyman's Association, and at the present time is its Secretary. In recognition of his general worth and his services to the Republican party, President McKinley appointed him Postmaster of Fort Atkinson, and he has served in that position from June 16, 1898. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

General Burchard has always taken an active part in the political campaigns, and several times has been elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention. At the Convention in 1888, he made a brief speech seconding the nomination of his friend and neighbor, William Dempster Hoard, as the nominee for Governor, which was highly commended as being one of the best speeches of the session.

Five children were born to the General and Mrs. Burchard, in the house where they first made their home in Fort Atkinson and still live, as follows: John Charles, September 26, 1866, graduated at Beloit College in 1892 and is now practicing law in Chicago, and was married October 18, 1899, to Daisy Fleeter Plummer of that city; Robert Charles, June 16, 1869, who was for some time Captain of the Hoard Rifles (Company B. 1st Regiment Wisconsin National Guard) and commanded that Company during its service in the Spanish War. He married Harriet Louise Stevens, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, November 17, 1896 and has one daughter, Roberta, born July 13, 1898, and is living on a farm one and one-half miles north of Fort Atkinson; Henry Charles, September 7, 1872, a graduate of the Wisconsin Short Course in Agriculture, and is living on the farm with his brother, Robert C.; Frederick Charles, November 29, 1874, died September 4, 1886, aged 11 years, 9 months and 5 days; Paul Charles, September 8, 1876, now a student (Senior Class) of Beloit College.

George Washington Burchard is descended in direct line from Thomas Burchard, who was born in Roxbury, England, in 1595, coming to America in the ship "True Love," with his wife, one son and five daughters, in 1635, and died at Saybrook, Connecticut in 1657. His son, John (1), was the first Town Clerk of Norwich, Connecticut, and held that office for many successive years. Following him was John (2) 1671-1708; John (3) 1704-1780; John (4) 1730-1802; Jabez, Sr., 1765-1844, who served in the Revolutionary War, having enlisted July 12, 1780, when less than 16 years of age in Captain David Barton's (8th) Company of Colonel Porter's (4th Hampshire County, Massachusetts) Regiment and subsequently (1786) married Lucina Barton, a daughter of his former Captain. The next in descent was Jabez Burchard, Junior, father of the subject of this sketch who was a farmer and was born in Granby, Massachusetts, November 24, 1799, and married January 31, 1821, at Paris, New York, Lucy Munger, daughter of Reuben and Lorinda (Chapin) Munger, she was born September 10, 1801. Jabez Burchard, Jr., died July 21, 1860, aged 60 years, 7 months and 27 days, and his wife, Lucy, died December 27, 1861, aged 60 years, 3 months and 17 days; both died at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. They had three children, Maryette, born October 1831, now a widow living with her son, Judge



MRS. GEN. GEO. W. BURCHARD.

Thomas B. White, at Escanaba, Michigan; Susan, born April 1826, also a widow, and living at Fort Atkinson with her brother.

LUCINDA ELIZABETH (CHARLES) BURCHARD,

as stated on a preceding page, was born in the State of Ohio. Her father's father, John Charles, was born in Ireland and was the son of Protestant parents and Scotch immigrants, William Charles and Jane Charles. John Charles and his wife, Jane (Ferguson) Charles, came to America in 1796 and settled in central New York.

Through her mother, Elizabeth Wilcox, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pelton) Wilcox, Mrs. Burchard traces to the earliest settlers in New England. It is impossible to fix the date of the arrival of the first Wilcox in America, but it is known that Samuel Wilcox, father of the above named John Wilcox, was a Revolutionary soldier, and that the Peltons are descended from the John Pelton who came to America with Governor John Winthrop in 1630, and was the son of Charles Pelton, a Huguenot refugee from France, who settled in England.

Mrs. Burchard came to Wisconsin from Ohio, in 1855, with her father, mother and three younger sisters, settling in Dodge County. Here she had the not unusual experience of the farmer's daughter of that period, in attending and teaching school. In 1864, the family, with the exception of one daughter who had previously married, removed to Iowa.

For the fifteen years succeeding her marriage in 1866, Mrs. Burchard gave practically her whole time to her family, but subsequently has devoted more attention to social and semi-public duties. From its inception in 1881, she has been one of the active members, and twice President of the Fort Atkinson Tuesday Club; she was also one of the charter members and first President of the Fort Atkinson Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized in 1888, and was for four years Treasurer of this organization for the Department of Wisconsin. Declining a re-election to that office she was unanimously elected Department President and served as such for the customary one term period. Like her husband, she is held in the highest esteem by the people among whom she has lived for a third of a century.

CHARLES H. WHITE.

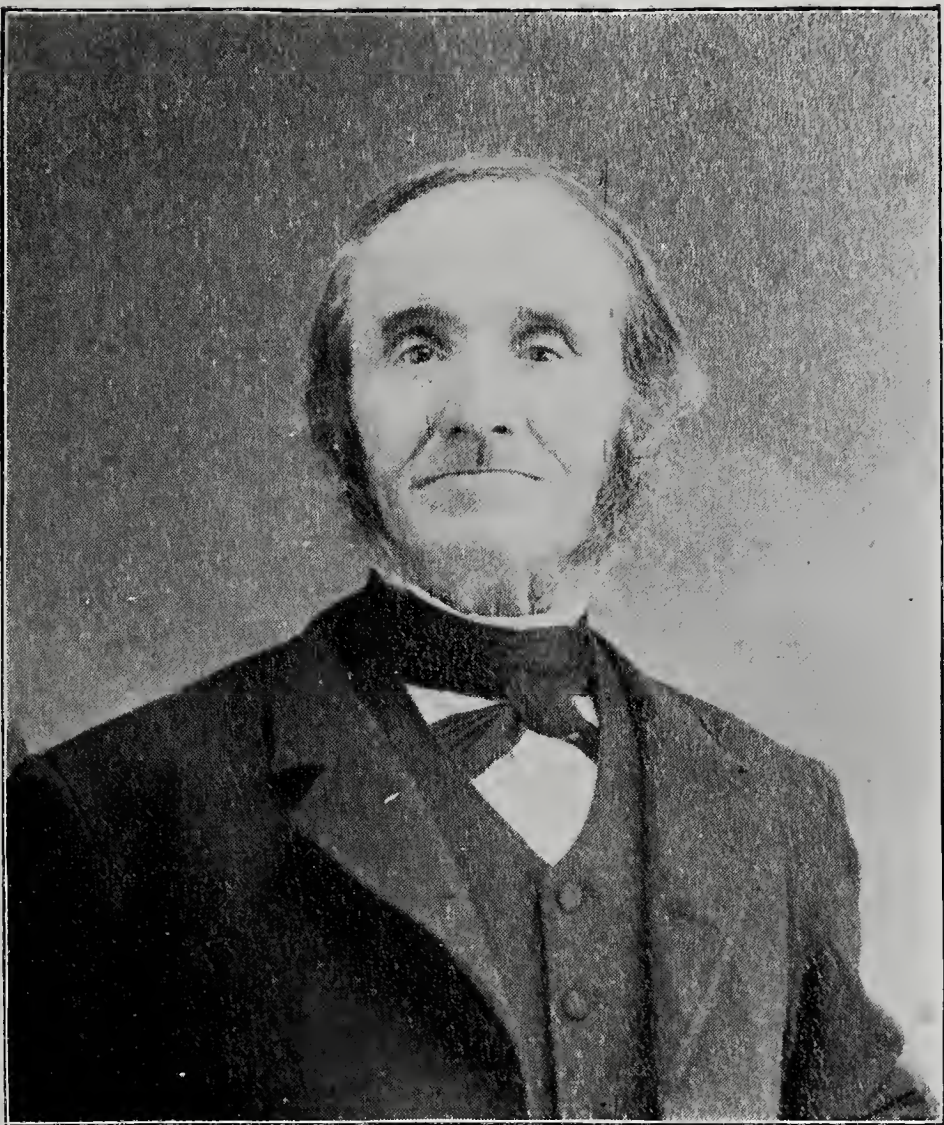
AS a tiller of the soil, the subject of this sketch, has met with a considerable degree of success, and in the conduct of his affairs, has shown much natural ability and intelligence; and as in every community some men are known for their upright lives, good sense and moral worth, so are these qualities to be found in Charles H. White, son of Charles and Susana (Sedgwick) White, who was born in Chart Sutton, Kent County, England, January 17, 1848 and came with his parents to the United States, landing in New York in 1850, settling in Palmyra of that State, where they remained for three years, when they came to Wisconsin, locating in the town of York, Dane County in 1853 and has lived in Dane County to the present time. Charles being a good boy, felt that it was his duty to remain at home and assist his father until he became of age, and acted on this principle. When but nine years of age, his mother died, and these were dark, sad days to the little fellow, but though left motherless, he never for one moment faltered in the line of duty. After about three years his father married again, taking as his wife Mrs. Susan (Gray) Lovelock, who came into the home as a ray of sunshine. Mr. White had three sisters, Louisa, Elizabeth and Marietta; and two brothers, John and George, all of whom are now living but Louisa, she having died in 1863. He well remembers when a boy of going to Watertown with his father to sell grain, when the old plank road was in use and there was a toll gate at each end of the road, and the most of the entire distance was through heavy timber; it was no unusual thing to see small bands of Indians who were too lazy and indolent to work, and spent their time in begging flour and meat, rather than work for it.

Mr. White was married in 1869 to Miss Mary A. Pearsall, daughter of Thomas and Melissa Pearsall, who was born in Wilton, Saratoga County, New York, September 4, 1851, coming to the town of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1855. This union was blessed with ten children, five boys and five girls, all of whom are now living but one. Hattie A., born June 2, 1870, married to Clarence E. Cole and has two children; William N., born October 17, 1871, married Mable R. Humphrey who died October 30, 1897, leaving a little girl, married again to Miss Myrtel Montgomery, December 1, 1898; Lewis C., born April 4, 1873, married Susan Pettey and has two children; Cora M., born March 6, 1875, married Ralph H. Hart and has two children; Lillian M., born August 20, 1876; Leona L., born July 20, 1879; Fred G., born February 3, 1881; Fletcher, born January 6, 1883 and died August 30, 1890; Edna E., born October 23, 1884; Earl V., born November 1, 1888.

Mr. White is a prosperous farmer, owning a large farm in the north-east corner of the town of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin, and has made a success of farming and in the past few years has applied



CHARLES H. WHITE.



CHARLES WHITE, SR.

himself, in part, to raising small fruits and berries, and it is said of him that in disposing of his crops in that line, that the berries are just as large in the bottom of the box as they are at the top, and he never forgets to give sixteen ounces to the pound; 'tis by this honest dealing and the high Christian character he sustains among his neighbors, and all who know him that makes his word as good as his bond.

Mr. White is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterloo, and an ardent worker in his Master's Vineyard. The writer of this sketch, knowing the confidence reposed in Mr. White, by the public, as a Christian gentleman, asked him to embody in this sketch a few words of his Christian experience; he says: "The Scriptures say, 'Seek first the Kingdom of Heaven and His righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you'; the winter of 1878, feeling that I was a sinner, sought the Lord for the forgiveness of my sins, and I did not seek in vain for I found him ready, yea willing to save, and He soon spoke peace to my soul; in coming to the Lord I was simply following the conviction that it was right to be a Christian. For all these twenty years God has been with me, and I cannot begin to tell all he has done for me, and each day I live I recognize more and more of the goodness and mercy of God. I have been a Class Leader in the Church for a number of years, and part of the time a Superintendent of the Sunday School, and teacher of a Bible Class. I certainly have no cause for complaint, regarding the goodness of God to me, for surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life."

As he approaches the evening of his life Mr. White is happy and contented, and with his estimable wife takes great comfort in their children and grandchildren who are either at home or living in the immediate vicinity of the parental roof.

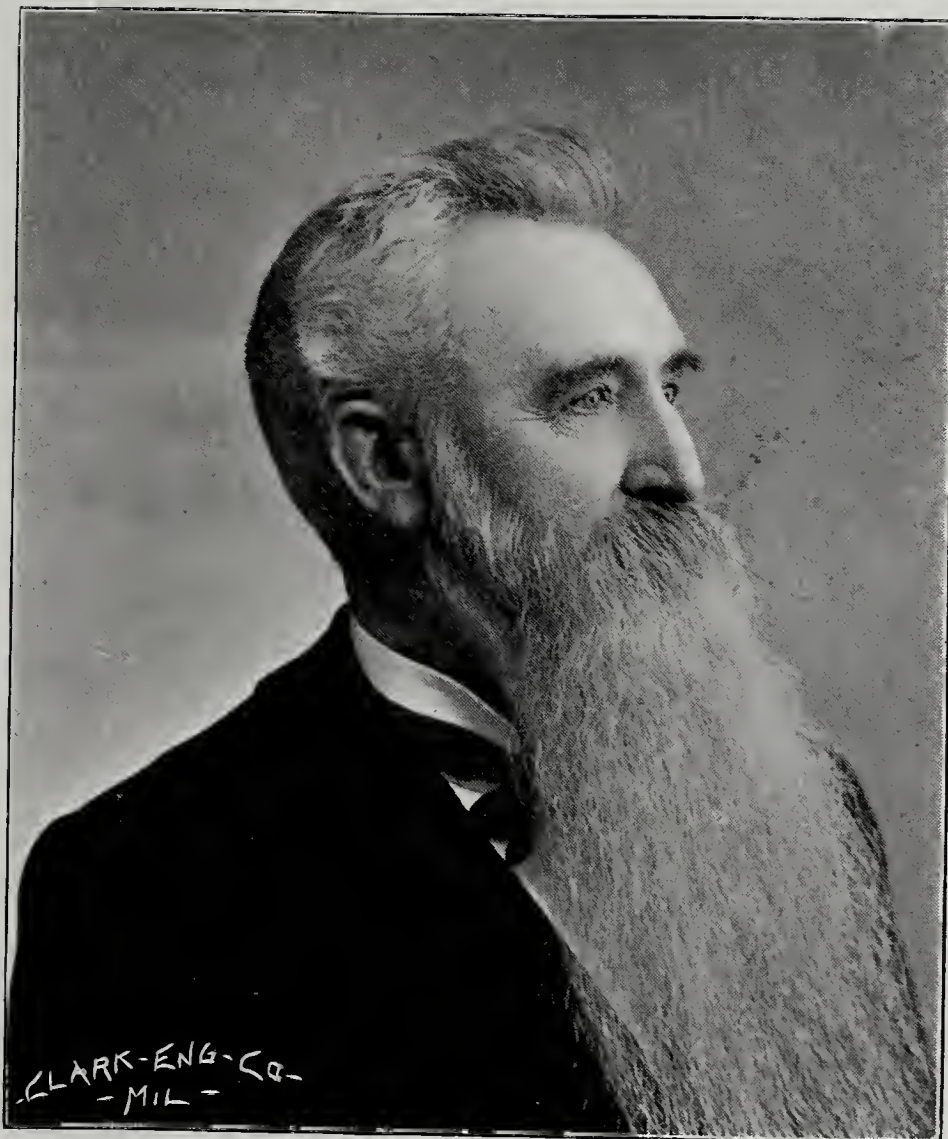
CHARLES WHITE.

AMONG the old settlers of Wisconsin, none have maintained a better reputation for honesty and uprightness of character, than Charles White, of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, who is the son of Isaac and Chatlotte White, and was born March 25, 1820, in Linton Kent, near Madestone, England. His parents being poor he was compelled to earn his own living when a small boy, and at the age of 18, he hired out to work in "Gentlemans Service," and occupied the position of butler for seven or eight years when he married Miss Susannah, daughter of John and Sarah Sedgwick, who was born in the same town, August 14, 1820. They were married July 10, 1842, in the parish of Borton, Kent, England. Six children were born to them, Louisa was born August 20, 1844, married to John Walker, March 10, 1859, and died

April 3, 1863; Elizabeth, born April 12, 1846, married Abel Follensbee March 28, 1863, and have four children; Charles H., born January 17, 1848, married May 23, 1869, to Miss Mary Alice Pearsall and they have ten children; John, born March 17, 1850, married April 18, 1875, to Emeline Larabee, and have six children; George, born December 1, 1852, married October 10, 1878, to Emma Rawson, and have four children; Mary Ette, born July 23, 1855, married October 20, 1880, to Frank Larabee, and they have seven children.

In England, Mr. White found, that even with the strictest economy, it was almost next to an impossibility to get ahead very much, and he began to think of the country across the sea, and December 19, 1849, they with their three children, set sail for New York City, landing February 1, 1850, and went to Palmyra, New York, where he began his struggle for life anew. Although Mr. White at that time was not in the best of health, yet with willing hands, a stout heart and a good wife who was ever ready in the line of her duty, they soon made a home for themselves. After living in Palmyra for three years, and during this time hearing much about the possibilities for success in the west, he bade adieu to the east, and started for Wisconsin, coming by lake, they landed in Milwaukee April 14, 1854. There being no railroads in this part of the state at that time, he hired a team to take him to his new western home, situated in the town of York, Dane County, Wisconsin. After three years of toils and exposures, death entered his home and on July 10, 1857, took away the wife and mother of his children. These were dark, gloomy days for Mr. White, but being a strong minded man he never flinched from the path of duty. He remained a widower for three years when he married Mrs. Susan Gray Lovelock in 1860, she died March 18, 1875.

Mr. White owned a fine farm of 160 acres in Section 36, of town of York, Dane County, but being well advanced in years, he retired from the farm in 1875 and has lived with his daughter, Elizabeth, in Portland ever since. In politics Mr. White is a staunch Republican, although he never made any claims to being a politician. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.



MILES T. ALVERSON.

MILES T. ALVERSON.

A FAMOUS writer says, "Give an American youth health and the alphabet, and who shall place limits to his career—a man cannot aspire if he looks downward. Look upward, live upward, don't wait for opportunity, make it." A careful retrospect of the life of the subject of this sketch indicates that the foregoing sentiment is well adapted to him, for he is known by his townsmen as a strong, vigorous, clean-cut, alert, up-to-date business man, and though not demonstrative, he gives earnest thought to public affairs. His whole career offers a shining example of those equal opportunities, which form the chief glory of American citizenship.

His parents began life at the bottom round of the ladder and though desirous of giving their children an education, were unable to accord the elder equal advantages with the younger members of their large family.

Miles Tolcott Alverson is the great-grandson of David Alverson, who emigrated from Scotland in 1775, and married Hannah Lester in Springfield, Massachusetts. He is the grandson of John Alverson, who was born February 11, 1780, and Sarah Frink, born August 15, 1783, and they were married September 7, 1806; and the son of Almanson Alverson, who was born in Bennington County, Vermont, December 25, 1807, and Sylenda, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Morris) Merwin, who was born in Lewis County, New York, October 12, 1809. They were married in her native county, March 8, 1832, and had seven children; Miles Tolcott, Milo Dempster, Harrison Samuel, Charles Wesley, Harriet Eleonora, Anna Sophronia and George Almanson.

Miles Tolcott Alverson, the eldest son, was born at Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, and married at Lowville, Wisconsin, March 23, 1859, to Melissa Ann, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Morgan) Low. She was born in New York City, March 28, 1841. Two sons was the result of this union, and both are graduates of the University of Wisconsin, Charles Lewis, who is cashier of the State Bank of Medford, Wisconsin, was born at Lowville, December 23, 1860, and married Mary Corning, July 17, 1889, and have two children—Miles Corning, born at Medford, Wisconsin, January 3, 1896, and Belle, born January 17, 1899; Harry Bartlett, who is Superintendent of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, of Buffalo, New York, and was born March 27, 1872, unmarried.

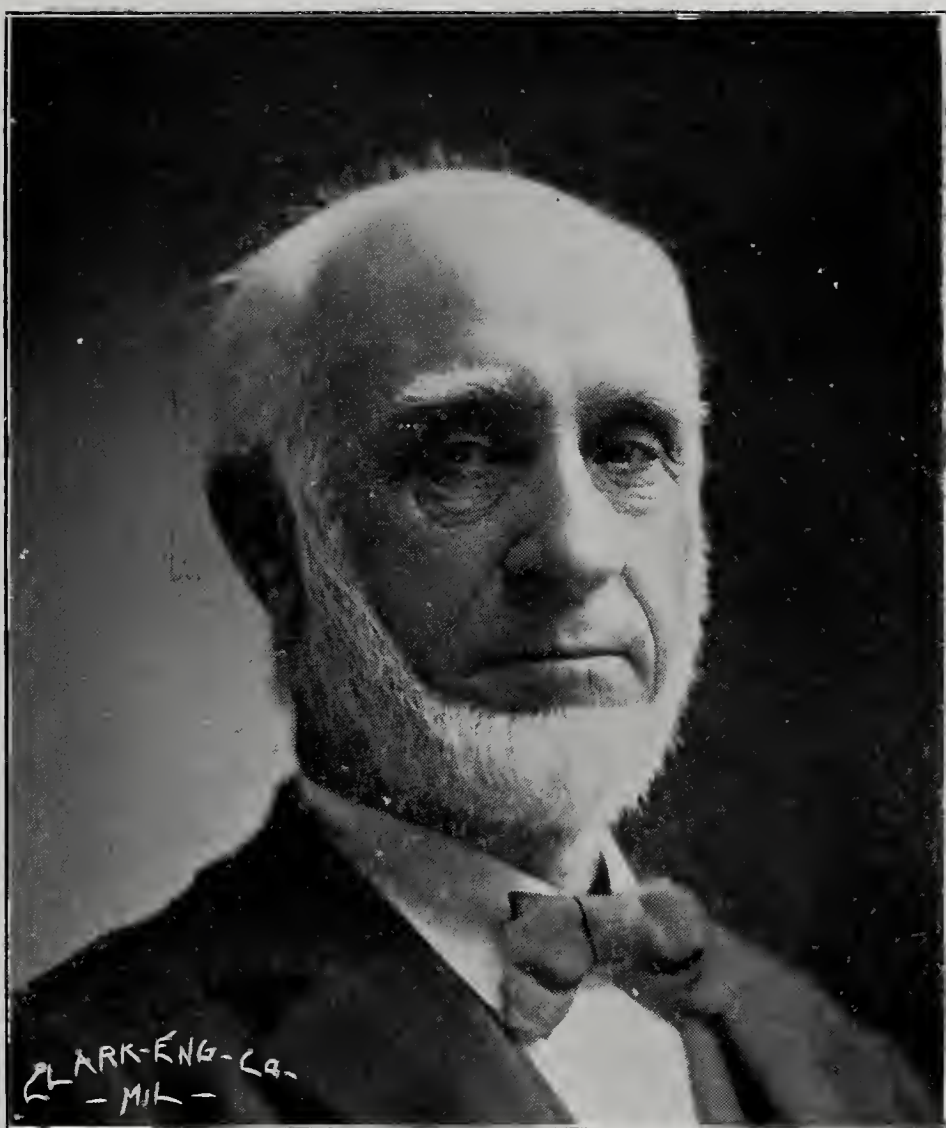
Mr. Alverson's mother, Sylenda Merwin, was a descendent of the seventh generation of Miles Merwin, of Wales (1632); also the seventh from Lieutenant Edward Morris (1652), among whose descendants are found men of distinction and of National reputation.

Mrs. Alverson's ancestral history begins in this country with Cornelius Low, who came from Germany in 1659 and who was an early settler on the banks of the Hudson River. In 1660 he married Elizabeth Blanchan, the daughter of a Huguenot refugee, and among their descendants have always been found defenders of the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Alverson's grandfather, Captain Gideon Low, began his military career in the War of 1812 in a Pennsylvania regiment and afterward in the Regular Army, and was a prominent man in the early history of Wisconsin. Mrs. Alverson had two brothers in the war of the Rebellion—Captain Lewis Low, of the 32nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant Bartlett Marshall Low, of the 42nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Both are now dead but they sustained the military honors and valor of the name. She is a charter member of Wau-Bun Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of several social and literary clubs.

Miles T. Alverson came to Wisconsin in 1854, and having had special training in select schools, and two years of experience, he engaged in teaching; and in 1864-65 and 66 he was a prominent teacher in the Commercial College of R. C. Spencer in Milwaukee, and is now cashier and manager of the City Bank of Portage, Wisconsin.

Mr. Alverson is an Independent in religious matters, although he is trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Portage. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has held the offices of School Superintendent, Town Clerk, County Treasurer and Supervisor, and has been a farmer, builder, teacher, abstractor, real estate dealer, broker and lumberman. He is now a member of the Executive Council of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. Also President of the Portage American Gas Company, and a member of several fraternal organizations.

It can be truly said of Miles T. Alverson that he always maintained his dignity without flinching, and discharged all duties with ability and unswerving rectitude and would not be swerved from any course that he believed to be right, either by fear or expediency.



ROBERT BOYD WENTWORTH.

ROBERT BOYD WENTWORTH.

PERSONAL characteristics modify and give color to a man's public and private character. To achieve success is not merely a gratification of a personal ambition, but is also a personal obligation, which involves forethought and consideration, and which shapes course and calculates its end. With a single aim, firmly and steadfastly held, our subject began his business career.

Robert Boyd Wentworth, son of Robert and Sally (Harding) Wentworth, was born in Buxton, York County, Maine, January 18, 1827. He lived on the homestead and attended the district school until he was fifteen years of age; he then left home and entered a printing office in Portland, Maine, where he worked until he had thoroughly mastered the printing business. He continued at his trade, working in various offices in the state until the year 1848, when he caught the western fever and migrated to the new and promising State of Wisconsin—admitted to the Union that year—and has continued residence in this state to the present time. He was state printer of Wisconsin from 1850 to 1852, and a member of the Legislature in 1857.

Mr. Wentworth continued the printing business, and in June, 1852, issued the first number of the "Dodge County Gazette," at Juneau, it being the first newspaper printed in Dodge County. In 1857 he removed to Portage, Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he established the "Portage City Record" and continued its publication four years.

In 1861, owing to ill health, brought on by too close confinement in the printing office, he was compelled to abandon his chosen occupation of printer and publisher, for more active exercise in the open air.

In 1862 he established himself in business at Portage as a grain and lumber merchant, which business he continued successfully for twenty-eight years. At the present time he is the President of the "Portage Hosiery Company," in which he is a large stockholder, and is also the Vice President of the "City Bank of Portage."

Mr. Wentworth is a man of excellent business ability, conservative, careful in his management, and as a citizen has manifested much public spirit, being deeply interested in the development, and all things pertaining to the welfare of his adopted state. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and his integrity is above suspicion, and they have shown the confidence they repose in him by calling upon him to serve them in important positions. In politics, he is a firm Republican, though making no pretensions to being a politician, in the modern acceptation of the term. He has always kept himself well posted on the political movements of the day, and is outspoken respecting the great National issues of the hour.

Robert Boyd Wentworth was united in marriage, October 9, 1850, to Miss Lydia H. Pike, of Fryeburg, Maine, who died June 6, 1894. Four children were born to them, namely, Ella A.; Winfield S.; Florence J.; and John P., all of whom are living but John, who died in childhood. February 2, 1898, Mr. Wentworth was married to Miss Emma C. Haight, of Milwaukee.

The name of Wentworth was taken from the Lordship of Wentworth, in the wapentake of Strafford, in the County of York, England; where at the time of the Norman Conquest, 1066, lived Reginald de Winterwade. Wentworth signifies the White hall, court or town.

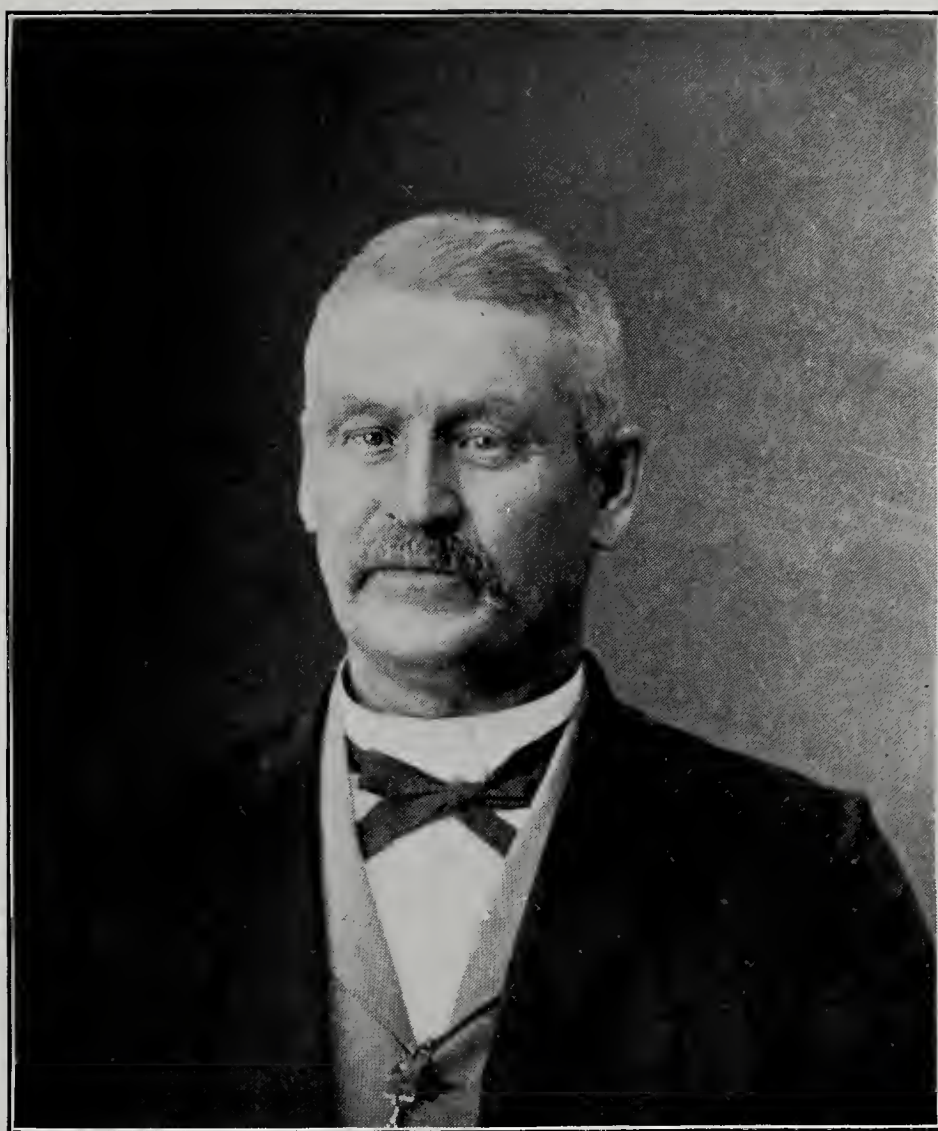
Burke, in his Peerage, speaking of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded May 12, 1641, says: "of this very illustrious family was William Wentworth, who emigrated from the County of York, in England, to Boston, in America, in the year 1628, and subsequently removed to New Hampshire."

Elder William Wentworth was one of the first settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire, and was an Elder in the Church there, and also in Dover, which was his home later.

Robert Boyd Wentworth belongs to the seventh generation of Elder William Wentworth, and his great grandfather, Lieutenant Samuel Merrill, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, fought in 1775.

Mr. Wentworth is in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age, still active in business and keen as ever in intellect.





N. D. M. BRADT.



MRS. N. D. M. BRADT.

NICHOLAS DANIEL MONROE BRADT.



ONE of the most important things in early, as well as later in life, is decision, which Napoleon defined in his politics to be "I will and I won't." This has been one of the characteristics of our subject, although in his firmness he has always shown prudence in upholding what he considered right, and in denouncing a wrong.

Nicholas Daniel Monroe Bradt was born in the town of Stockbridge, New York, and is the son of Nicholas Daniel Monroe Bradt Sr., who died at the age of 27 years, when our subject was only four weeks old, leaving his wife Percilla J. (Perry) Bradt with a family of four children, namely; Caroline F., who married John Easton, and now resides in Carthage, Missouri; George A., now living in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Susan, who died in Oakland, Wisconsin, June 15, 1851, at the age of nineteen years; and Nicholas D. M. Bradt, now a resident of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and to whom was given the father's name as his share of the estate. Sometime afterward, the widow married George W. Champney, who with the family emigrated to Wisconsin in 1844, settling at Oakland, where Mrs. Champney died May 30, 1853, leaving three children by her second husband, namely, Almon E., who lives in Blue Earth City, Minnesota; Elliot J. Champney, who fell in the Civil War at Vicksburg; Emily J., who died January 30, 1868, aged eighteen years. George W. Champney emigrated to Augusta, Kansas, where he died in 1897.

N. D. M. Bradt was married November 19, 1854, to Jane Turner, who was born in Canada, P. Q., August 21, 1835, being the daughter of Hiram Turner, who was born in Canada, P. Q., and died in the town of Oakland, Wisconsin, February 15, 1871, aged 65 years; and Direxia (Cass) Turner, his wife, who was born in New Hampshire, and died in Oakland, Wisconsin, October 20, 1873, aged 59 years; and they had three children, namely, Mary, who married Carloss Curtiss and died in December 1853, aged 22 years; Julia, who died when quite young, and Jane, the wife of N. D. M. Bradt, to whom one son, Sanbern Adelbert, was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, November 29, 1857, and died at Oakland, Wisconsin, at the age of 22 years.

Mr. Bradt left the home of his step-father at the age of 14 to begin life's battle alone. He fully recognized the necessity of an education, yet owing to the inadequate convenience of good schools, it was with difficulty he made much headway. There was a select school in Fort Atkinson, but the cost of tuition was beyond the financial ability of a poor boy, struggling for himself, so he was compelled to accept the situation, remembering he received only seven dollars per month for the best of the season, and from that had to clothe himself and pay his board

of seventy-five cents a week, when not at work. By the practice of close economy he managed to save money enough to purchase a good violin, which he learned rapidly and turned to good account by playing for dances. The revenue from this encouraged the young man, so that he got together six yoke of oxen and a 24-inch plow and started in the "breaking" business, for which he received from three to six dollars per acre for "breaking." Being successful in that business, he took up the threshing machine, and afterwards blacksmithing, gunsmithing, farming, selling agricultural implements, and to day is one of the most prosperous Real Estate, Loans and Insurance men in Jefferson County and has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency.

While Mr. Bradt was not born in this country, he is a loyal American and says as he looks back to the early days, he recognizes this as one of the loveliest countries a man ever set foot upon.

In religion, Mr. Bradt is a Free Thinker, and is about the same in politics, not allying himself closely with any party, but voting as his judgment seems to dictate is for the best interests of his fellow man.

He has served as Supervisor in the town of Oakland, also in the City of Fort Atkinson, of which city he has also been Mayor.





HUGH B. STOKES.

HUGH BOURNE STOKES.

IN the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail;" with this thought uppermost in his mind, when a boy, it is no wonder that our subject has made a success of life, for there has been no turning to the right or left with him; no dreaming away time or building air castles.

Hugh Bourne Stokes, one of the most successful farmers of the state, was born in Lincolnshire County, England, February 2, 1851, and came to America when two and one-half years of age with his parents, who settled on the banks of the Crawfish river, in the Town of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they encountered the sufferings and privations which befell the early settlers. But with strong hearts and willing hands they soon succeeded in securing a home. Mr. Stokes well remembers seeing the Indians come to his father's house and barter to trade venison and bear meat, for corn and other farm products.

While not regarded as a talkative man, but to the contrary very conservative and unassuming, Mr. Stokes becomes very interesting when he recounts the many anecdotes of his early boyhood days, while the country was in a wild state. He well remembers when the village of Portland was the terminus of the "plank road," and was supposed to be the future great city of the state, and hearing the people argue that Waterloo would never amount to anything; and how the people went to church in their farm wagons, taking their dinners and horse feed along, and remaining at "meeting" the whole day, returning to their homes in the evening in time to do their chores, having enjoyed the Sabbath day, as but few do at the present time.

His parents being poor, and school facilities very limited, his chance for an education was meager, but by perseverance and energy, which are his characteristics, he succeeded in getting a fair education, and the push and energy with which he was endowed when a boy, has been carried all through life, so that from a comparatively poor boy, he has risen to the proud position of one of the most prominent farmers in Jefferson County, owning and personally supervising nearly six hundred acres of as fine land as there is in the State of Wisconsin, and so successful has he been, that many of his neighbors are influenced in their planting, by the crops which he sows. The writer of this sketch has heard the remark, "watch Hugh Stokes and plant the same crops and you will have it right."

Mr. Stokes was twice married, the first time to Miss Louisa Yergus, of Portland, in 1871, and in the selection of a wife Mr. Stokes exhibited the same good judgment that he has always shown in his business affairs; and in her he truly found a helpmeet, she being a woman of rare quali-

fications and an ardent worker in the Church of which she was a member, so that when she was "called home" her family were not the only mourners, for her loss was deeply felt by all who had the good fortune to come in contact with her in the various walks of life. Five children, Henry W., James L., Frank, Nellie M. and Nettie, was the result of this union, and all are living at this time, his wife having died April 8, 1893. Mr. Stokes struggled to keep his little family together for four years when he married his present wife, Miss Amelia Paul, May 25, 1897, she being the eldest daughter of John Paul, a well known farmer living in the vicinity of Waterloo, and in the selection of a second wife, Mr. Stokes showed the same rare good judgment that he did formerly, for she is well known as a kind hearted, industrious, economical and thorough business woman; well calculated to fill the position to which she has been chosen, and a worthy helpmate.

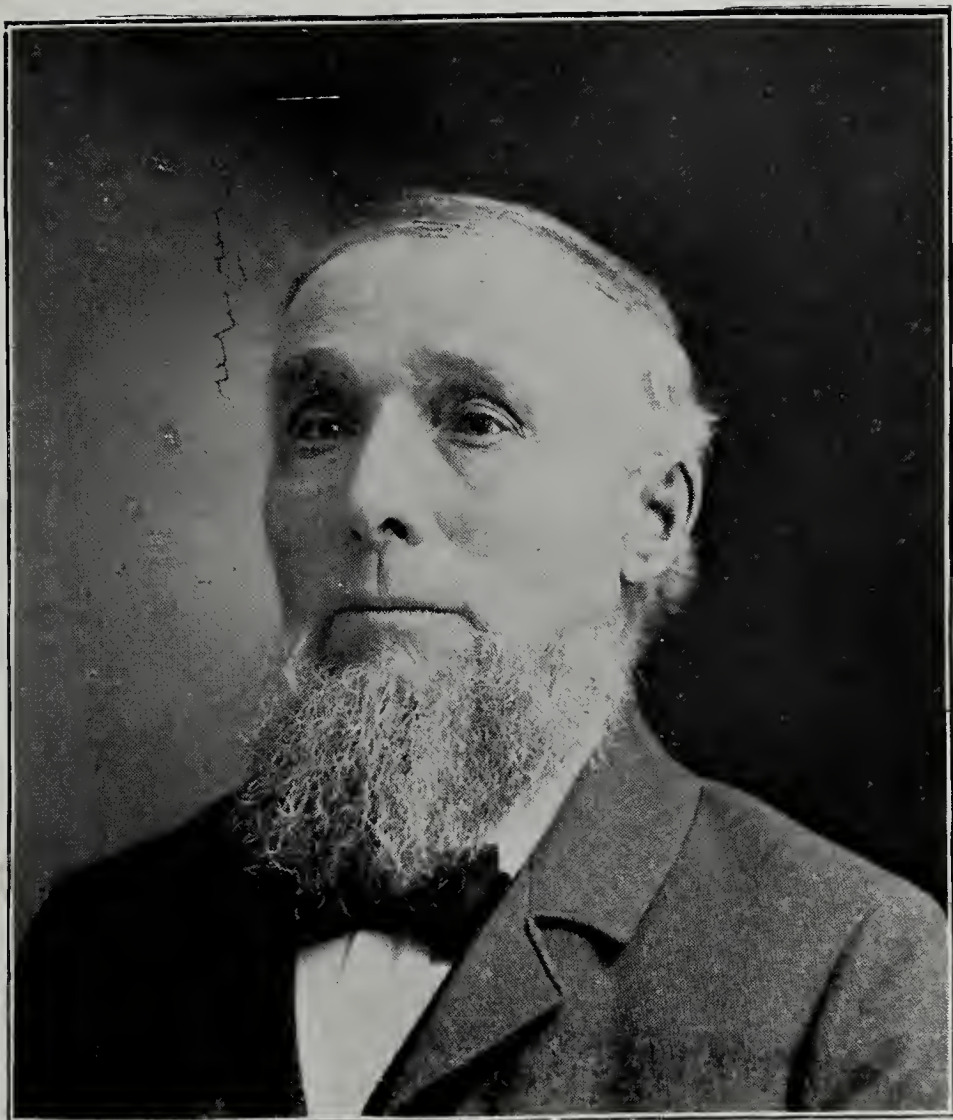
Mr. Stokes purchased the farm where he now resides, one-half mile south of the Village of Waterloo, one-third of which is in the corporate limits of the village, in the year 1891.

Mr. Stokes has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than twenty-five years and for several years was President of the Board of Trustees of the M. E. Church.

Whilst never being an active politician, Mr. Stokes has always been a staunch Republican, but has never sought any political office, although he served several terms as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Stokes' parents, James Stokes and Marian Cole Stokes, were born in England, emigrating to this country in 1853, settling as recited above. His father was a farmer and minister, having preached the Gospel in England before emigrating, and was well known for his unswerving fidelity in the discharge of his duties; firm in his convictions, and of the strictest integrity; upright, and interested in all that had a tendency to benefit the people with whom he came in contact. Combining, as he did, the position of preacher and farmer, he was enabled to accomplish much good, and as a thorough Christian gentleman, was always ready for every good word and work, and doubtless many lives were made better by his faithful instructions, and firmness of character, qualities much needed in those early times, even as they are essential today.

Hugh B. Stokes had but one brother, James B., who was born in Portland in 1858 and still resides in this state. His father died aged fifty-nine years and his mother aged fifty-two years and they rest side by side in the beautiful little cemetery in Portland.



JOSEPH CHAUNCEY PATTEN.



MRS. JOSEPH CHAUNCEY PATTEN.

JOSEPH CHAUNCEY PATTEN.

JOSEPH CHAUNCEY PATTEN, eldest son of George and Hannah (Flint) Patten, was born in Canajohara, Montgomery County, New York, December 12, 1825. In his youth he was a brave little fellow, and his parents being poor he conceived the idea of earning his own living, and engaged himself to a Captain of a ferry boat on the Mohawk river, and later as teamster on the Erie Canal. Not finding this kind of work suited to his tastes he concluded to learn the carpenter and cabinet maker trade. One incident in connection with his boating experience shows the honorable character of the boy. His "boss" informed him of the rules of the Company, one of which was, that if any of the property under his charge were stolen, he would be compelled to steal from others, or to replace it by having the value deducted from his meager wages. This he felt he could not afford to do, and steal, he would not, so he soon resigned, and began to learn his trade, at which he worked some time, finally concluding to go West and seek his fortune, which he did in 1849, locating at Elba, Dodge County, Wisconsin, on the Crawfish river, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, 80 acres of which were in the Town of Portland, the "Crawfish" running through both tracts. When he had completed his purchase, he had but fifty dollars, which was all absorbed in paying for the necessary papers of transfer. In 1850, his father, wishing to try what was then known as frontier life, came to Wisconsin and rented Chauncey's farm, and he began working at his trade as a builder, first building a snug little frame house in which his parents and himself lived the first year. During this time he assisted in building the beautiful residence of Governor Lewis in Columbus, where he worked early and late, and so honest was he about giving his employers full time, that on Saturdays when he could have rode home, a distance of seven miles, with some neighbor, if he would "knock off" in the middle of the afternoon, he would continue at his bench till sundown, then walk the seven miles to his home.

He was married July 3, 1849, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Joseph I. and Catharine Adams Flint, who were married in 1827, and ten children were born to them, Margaret being the oldest, was born in 1828, and assisted in rearing the younger children, and while yet a little girl would assist her mother in spinning and weaving wool for garments, and flax from which they made table linen and towels. She would walk over a mile to school, and would often walk three miles to assist her cousin to organize a Singing School, she being the leading soprano. Husking bees, and apple parings were frequent in her early days, and on occasions of this character, a dance closed the frolic. Her father was

considered one of the best dancers of those early days, and when 90 years of age, he often danced the "French 4." He died when 91 years of age, his wife having died nearly 40 years before.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten had ten children, six boys and four girls, all of whom are now living; Janetta, born March 12, 1850, and married to Charles Hathaway, of Brockport, New York, in 1871, now residing in Lake Mills, Wisconsin; Delos W., born May 21, 1854, married February 7, 1875, to Maggie Cox, moving to Canada, where she died, and he afterwards married Sarah Nelson, of Lowell, Wisconsin; Willard H., born September 17, 1856, married October 27, 1889, to Leonora Shultz, of Colby, Wisconsin; Lorenzo L., born February 7, 1861, married October 30, 1889, to Frances Uehling and resides in Milwaukee; Orlando E., born February 23, 1863, married December 30, 1896, to Martha Boghart, of Watertown, now residing in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Augusta, born December 8, 1858, married January 26, 1897, to John Q. Adams, a farmer living at Northwood, Iowa; Myrtie M., born April 5, 1871, married March 11, 1891, to Will G. Buck, of Fall River, now living at Marion, Iowa; Cyrus L., born August 2, 1865, married December 4, 1895, to Ella Leonardson, now residing in Waterloo; Chester J., born March 29, 1868, married November 12, 1895, to Mary Swantz, and with his brother Cyrus is now engaged in the photograph business in Waterloo; Henrietta, born March 24, 1852, feeling that her parents are growing old, and should not be left alone, wisely chose to remain with them and thus lend comfort to them in their declining years, and though a dressmaker and music teacher, with plenty of patrons in each branch, her parents prefer that she abstain from business and take entire charge of their cozy home on Monroe street.

The children all having made homes for themselves, Mr. Patten, after having lived on a farm for forty-two years, sold it in 1895 and moved to Waterloo where he has built a beautiful home and retired from an active business life, for aside from farming he has built residences for nearly all his old neighbors in Elba and Portland, besides the Catholic Church and School House, and the School House in his own district.

For a number of years past, the family have assembled under the parental roof on the anniversary of their marriage, and July 3, 1899, they celebrated their Golden Wedding, at which all their ten children, except Augusta, who was unable to be present on account of sickness, seventeen grandchildren and one great grandchild, were present. Out of compliment to the old couple, the Waterloo Brass Band, of which two of the sons are members, gave them a delightful serenade.

Mr. Patten and his entire family are musicians, or very musically inclined, and when his boys were home he organized Patten's Cornet Band, which gained quite a reputation for their excellent music, and were called upon to play for picnics, weddings, laying corner stones, serenades &c., often going 20 to 25 miles to fill an engagement. They also belonged to the Philharmonic Orchestra. The family were not only instrumentalists, but possessing good voices were often called upon to sing in concerts and different churches.

Mr. Patten is now in his 75th year, and is known to be one of the most active men of his age in Waterloo.



VALENTINE WEST AND WIFE.

VALENTINE WEST.

NO more worthy example of a keen, energetic, successful man, who was compelled to work out his own way; a man who never waited for extraordinary opportunities, but always endeavored to seize common occasions and make the best of them; a man who in his early youth was, by force of circumstances, compelled to learn just how many cents there were in a dollar—such a man is the subject of this sketch.

Valentine West is the eldest son of Henry West, who was born March 19, 1821, and died January 4, 1872, and Anna Mary Roth, who was born April 24, 1824, and died April 11, 1891. They were both natives of Hessen Darmstadt, Benshien, and were married in 1842.

They emigrated to America, landing at New York, July 1, 1848, going direct to Albany, where they resided for one year; then moved to Clyde, Wayne County, New York, where he lived for six years, working in the Glass works at that place. In 1855, desiring to see more of his adopted country, and wishing to purchase some land, as he had been a farmer in Germany, he came to Wisconsin and in November of that year, purchased ten acres in Section eight of the town of Milford, and, with his family, settled and founded a little home; both he and his wife, being hard workers, and by economy, they were not long in being the possessors of one hundred acres. Before leaving Germany he served six years in the Army.

They had eleven children born to them, seven boys and four girls, namely: Valentine, who was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Benshien, Germany, November 27, 1844; Lena, born 1846 and died in infancy; John, born in New York April, 1849, and now living on a farm in Dakota; Anna, born in New York, 1851, and died November, 1855; Philip, born 1856 and died January 11, 1872; Mary, born 1858 and died January 8, 1872; Frank, born 1860, and died January 8, 1872; Frank, born 1862, now working as a laborer in Watertown, Wisconsin; Peter, born 1864 and is a farmer; Gregory, born 1868 and is working a farm at Beloit, Wisconsin; Lizzie, born 1869 and died January 25, 1872. All the above, except the first four were born in Wisconsin. Two boys, Philip and Frank, and two girls, Mary and Lizzie, died within two weeks of that dreaded disease, small pox.

Valentine West was eleven years old when his parents brought him to Wisconsin, and one year later he went to "work out" at \$3.00 per month and he continued to work as a farm hand till he was 26 years of age, when he thought it was time for him to make a home for himself. He was married December 10, 1870, to Miss Matilda Heitz, who was born in Milford, Wisconsin, September 25, 1852, and was the daughter of

Chris. Heitz, who was born in Germany 1814, and Minnie Shifman, who was born in Prussia, September 15, 1814, and both are now living in Watertown, Wisconsin. They had nine children, five boys, Frank, Peter, Chris., Walter and Adolph, and four girls, Matilda (Mrs. West), Minnie, Caroline and Augusta.

Valentine West, after his marriage, rented a farm for two years on shares, and in 1873 he purchased 135 acres, which is now part of the farm where he now lives, situated on the banks of the Crawfish river. The land was covered by heavy timber, and many acres of it overflowed, by reason of a dam across the Crawfish at the Village of Milford, which had been placed there for mill purposes, and not only was Mr. West a sufferer by reason of the river being forced over its banks, but lands for miles on each side of the stream were inundated. Notwithstanding the many obstacles in his path, Mr. West at once set to work with energy, perseverance and determination, which are his prominent characteristics, and assisted by his faithful, economical and prudent wife, they succeeded in clearing their land of the tall timber, and redeeming it from wild nature, to a condition highly productive.

In the year 1883 the mill at Milford was destroyed by fire, and the owners of the overflowed lands along the river conceived the idea of purchasing the dam and destroying it. A meeting of about 150 interested parties was held, and a committee was selected to negotiate a purchase of the site. Mr. West being one of the most prominent men on the committee, took an active part and succeeded in agreeing with Mr. Green, the owner, upon terms of transfer, which was ten thousand dollars. In the spring of 1884 Mr. West contracted to raze the dam for the sum of \$350 by blowing it out with dynamite. This plan was considered a very dangerous one, but Mr. West, with his usual good judgment and determination was equal to a successful accomplishment of his contract. By the razing of the dam thousands of acres of worthless lands became valuable farms.

Valentine West always felt that short cuts to success would prove a failure, and that the only possible way to build for permanence, was to be faithful in laying the foundation stones, thus he kept adding to his possessions, acre by acre, until he is now the owner of four hundred and twenty-six acres of fine bottom lands lying on the banks of the Crawfish river and situate in Sections 20, 29 and 30, in the town of Milford. Mr. West, being a practical farmer and well advised as to the adaptability of lands for grazing, turned his attention to dairying and stock raising. As the creamery or factory was some distance from his farm, he being an economist of time, did not think it paid to take the time necessary to draw his milk so far and get sour milk in return to feed his stock; so in 1891 he decided to purchase a farm Separator and separate his own cream and manufacture it into butter. Being a practical butter maker, does his own butter making, and only using the milk from his own cows, and those of his son-in-law, he turns out nearly 300 pounds of butter per week. His undertaking was even more successful than he had anticipated, as he finds ready sale for his butter at good prices to private families in Watertown, who are regular customers, and take the entire

product of his home dairy, which he calls West's Point Dairy. Aside from the time he gains, he has demonstrated by the thrifty condition of his calves and swine the value of good sweet milk as a food for young stock.

One feature the writer noticed during a recent visit to Mr. West, was the systematic manner in which he conducts the affairs of his large farm. He has numerous buildings in which he carefully stores his machinery when not in use, and has one of the largest barns in the county, it being 170 feet long by 30 feet wide, in the basement of which he has his cow stables, which are models. Another noticeable thing was that he has a place for everything.

Valentine West and Matilda Heitz were married in 1870 and eleven children were born to them, namely: Mary, born November 26, 1871, and died March 9, 1873; Hannah, born September 23, 1873, and married February 16, 1893, to Philip Bergdoll, and is living at Milford, Wisconsin, and have four children, Clara, born March 5, 1894, Frances, born August 24, 1895, Walter, born April 3, 1897, George, born August 14, 1898; Lena, born August 11, 1875, was married November 1, 1894, to Frank Steindorf and have two children, Herbert, born June 4, 1896, and Frank, born April 18, 1898, and live in California; Sophia, born February 25, 1878, and married October 8, 1896, to Lewis Steindorf, and have two children, Oscar, born February 7, 1897, and Leonora Matilda L., born September 7, 1898, and live in Watertown, Wisconsin; Henry, born June 26, 1880; Minnie, born February 14, 1882; Philip, born January 31, 1884; Carrie, born April 13, 1886; Walter, born May 11, 1888; Elmer, born October 2, 1890; Adeline, born March 28, 1892, and died July 1, 1898.

All the members of Mr. West's family that have died are buried in the cemetery at Aztalan.

Mrs. West died March 11, 1899.



HON. LUCIEN B. CASWELL.

AMONG the prominent and influential men of Wisconsin, there is none who occupy a higher place with the people who know him, than Lucien B. Caswell, of Fort Atkinson. He was born at Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont, November 27, 1827, and is the son of Beal and Betsey (Chapman) Caswell. His father having died when he was three years old, his mother married Mr. Churchill, who with the family emigrated to Wisconsin in 1837, when Lucien B. was but ten years of age, settling in Rock County, where L. B. passed his early youth, and received a common school education. In 1846, he attended the Milton Academy preparatory to entering Beloit College, where he took a partial course, but did not graduate; although the College conferred upon him the degree of A. M., some years later.

In 1850 he entered the office of the Hon. Matt Carpenter to study law; and was admitted to the bar in October 1851, and July 17, 1852, he removed to Fort Atkinson to begin his life work as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and has lived there since that date, enjoying a lucrative practice in his chosen profession.

Mr. Caswell was elected District Attorney in 1854; served as a member of the Legislature in 1863, '72 and '74, and in 1868 was a member of the Republican National Committee; was elected to the XLIVth Congress, and served in Congress fourteen years. Some of his most important acts while a Member of Congress, were, the securing of a reduction of letter postage from three cents, to two cents; he obtained the passage of a law refunding to the State of Wisconsin, a war tax of over four hundred and forty thousand dollars; he had final charge of the bill establishing the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the law creating the Court for settling the Spanish, and other grants of lands in the territories.

Mr. Caswell was married August 10, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth H. May, who died in 1890. She was the daughter of Chester May, a resident of Fort Atkinson since 1840, and who died in 1849, and Hannah (Damuth) May, who died in April 1879. Mr. Caswell's mother died in December 1877, and her remains repose in the beautiful Evergreen Cemetery at Fort Atkinson.

To Mr. Caswell, six children were born, Chester A., Isabel, Lucien B., George W., Elizabeth May and Harlow O. Caswell.

Mr. Caswell has always had great faith in the future of Fort Atkinson, and organized the two Banks, which today are strong institutions, and the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. He has always taken an active interest in the management of these corporations, which have added so materially to the growth of the city.

In March 1898, Mr. Caswell was married to Anna A., daughter of Rev. B. F. and Elizabeth C. Rogers, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.



LUCIUS B. CASWELL.

LUTHER GIBBS SHEPARD.

IT is the close observation of little things which is one of the Secrets of Success in business, and in fact in every pursuit of life. A man's character is seen in small things, and even from the slightest tests his energy may in some way be inferred. The cultivation of these qualities is of the utmost importance; resolute determination in the pursuit of worthy objects being the foundation of true greatness of character; and energy often enables a man to force his way through dry details and carries him forward in every station of life. And it is not talent, as much as purpose, that is required to insure a success in any pursuit, be it that of merchant, mechanic or farmer.

The above thoughts suggest themselves to the writer in looking back over the life of one of the most successful men in Dane County—a man who but a few years ago was a comparatively poor young man, but who today is perhaps the largest land owner in the second Congressional district, namely, Luther Gibbs Shepard of the town of York, a man who knows what it was to battle with the world, but who with a fixedness of purpose started out, single-handed and alone to fight the battle. Coming from the East to what was at that time the territory of Wisconsin, an almost unbroken wilderness, he was endowed with push; pluck and perseverance and allowed no small obstacles to hinder him in his onward march to success. With true Yankee grit, he applied himself to the one object he had in view when he emigrated to what was called the “wild and woolly west”—the accumulation of land.

Landing in Milwaukee in 1845 thoroughly equipped for the responsibilities he was assuming and with only five hundred dollars, he suffered the usual uphill experience of a poor boy trying to make his way. He started out on foot from Milwaukee the day he was 22 years old, walking to Fort Atkinson a distance of about 50 miles. Not finding at this point just what suited him, he went to Walworth County and there hired out to work on a farm by the month. He afterwards went to Dodge County where he purchased a 200 acre farm in the town of Portland, to which he soon after added eighty acres of timber land. His next purchase was 240 acres in the town of York, Dane County, where he now resides on Sections 19 and 20, and which was the nucleus of his present large tract in these sections.

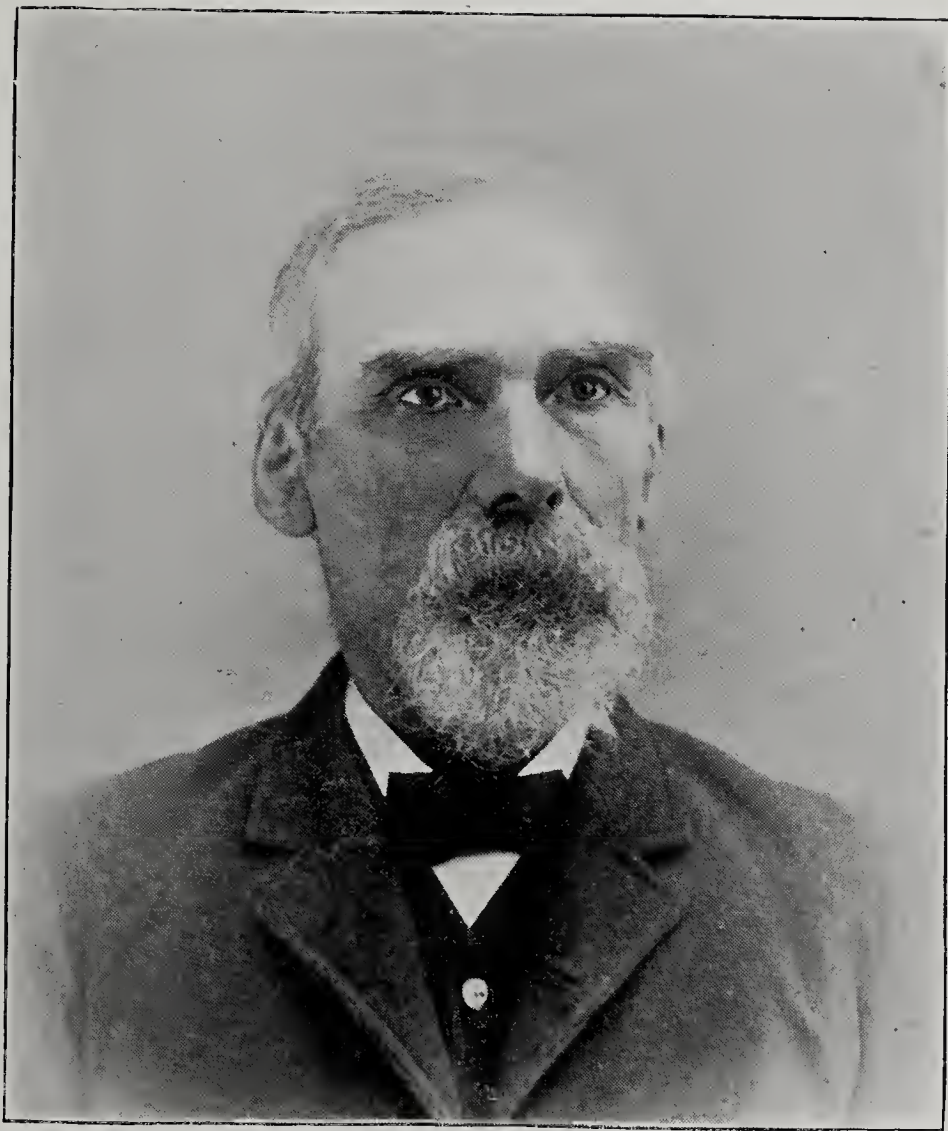
One of the elements of his success came from the habit of weighing, favorably or unfavorably, every situation he happened to be in, and of sifting out the inevitable results through his own good judgment. He comes of good old Puritanic stock. His great grandparents were Jonathan Shepard, who died in 1800, and Marian (Strong) Shepard, who died in 1810, both being of English descent.

His grandparents were Jonathan Shepard, who was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, February 6, 1757, and died in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1838, and Abigail (Boise) Shepard, who was born in Blandford, June 22, 1764, and died in 1816. They were married in Blandford, Massachusetts, and had twelve children, five boys and seven girls, namely: Leonard; Jonathan; Chandler; Eli; Bradford; Electra; Abigail; Letitia; Mary; Arlina; Paulina and Sarah.

The parents of Luther Gibbs Shepard were Chandler, the third son of Jonathan and Abigail (Boise) Shepard. Chandler was born at Blandford, Massachusetts, December 19, 1790 and died at Perrysburg, Cataraugus County, New York, December 28, 1835, aged 45 years and 9 months, and Lois (Gibbs) Shepard, who was born at Blandford in 1794 and died in Perrysburg, New York, October 15, 1836, aged 42 years. She was the daughter of Martin and Hulda (Scott) Gibbs. Chandler and Lois (Gibbs) Shepard were married in 1814 and lived in Otis, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, with the exception of one year in Hartford, Connecticut. When Luther G. was seven years of age they removed to Erie County, New York, remaining one year, when they removed to Perrysburg, Cataraugus County, New York, where they spent their days, and where Chandler was buried on New Years day 1836. They had six children, all born in Massachusetts, namely: Harmony, born in 1815 and died in 1818; Dennison Chandler, born February 28, 1817 and died at Burr Oak, Kansas, June 29, 1899, aged 82 years. He was twice married, first to Harriet Allen and the second time to Helen Perry; Hulda Ann, who was born April 10, 1819. She married Nathaniel W. Hurd, of Perrysburg, New York, who died about 1892. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters; Luther Gibbs, the subject of this sketch; Leverett Spencer, who was born August 25, 1827 and died in the town of York, Dane County, in November 1882, aged 55 years. He married Catharine Van Gosbeck in 1853 and had five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead except Lewis, who is now living with his mother in Topeka, Kansas; Sarah Jane, who was born June 14, 1829 and married Lyman Waters, of Toland, Massachusetts, in 1853 and they are now living in Copenhagen, New York, having one daughter, Frances, now Mrs. James Lansing, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Luther Gibbs Shepard was born in the town of Otis, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, September 9, 1823, and was married January 1, 1850, to Mary Jane, daughter of Elder Andrew and Betsy (Miller) Sherburn, of Augusta, New York. Elder Sherburn was a minister of the gospel and a soldier in the revolutionary war, and died in 1830. Two children were born to Luther G. and Mary J. Shepard, namely, Eliza Ann, who died September 28, 1854, aged 18 months, and Curtis, who was born September 30, 1850 and married Emma Hasey, March 1878 and has two children, Edna, born January 30, 1883, and Rodney, born October 16, 1885, and now lives on a farm in the town of York, Dane County.

On the 10th day of January 1863, death entered the happy home and took the wife and mother. March 24, 1864, Mr. Shepard married Lydia



LUTHER G. SHEPARD.

A., daughter of Zina L. Wright, who was born in Durham, Green County, New York, November 27, 1807, and Lydia E. (Cook) Wright, who was born in Stockbridge, Oneida County, New York, May 30, 1813; they were married at Sheridan, Chautauqua County, New York, February 8, 1832, where they remained for four years, when they removed to Perrysburg, Cataraugus County, New York, and resided the remainder of their days. Zina L. died at the age of 84, and his wife at the age of 77 years.

Mrs. Lydia Anne (Wright) Shepard was born in Perrysburg, Cataraugus County, New York, October 22, 1843 and was the granddaughter of Christopher Wright, who was born in Connecticut and died in Durham, Green County, New York, and Mattie (Davis) Wright who was born in Wales and died in Durham, New York. Mrs. Lydia A. Shepard had four brothers and three sisters, namely: Frank C. Wright, now living at Deansville, Wisconsin; Leander S. and Albert C. Wright living at Perrysburg, New York, and Edgar M. Wright who died in New York City, May 15, 1862, at the age of 23 from fever contracted in Virginia while doing duty as a soldier under General McClellan and now lies in the cemetery at Perrysburg, New York, by the side of his father and mother; Letitia E. (Wright) Haskell, now living in Detroit, Michigan; Helen and Cynthia Wright who died in infancy.

Four children were born to Luther G. and Lydia A. Shepard, namely: Ida Emojean, born February 4, 1864 and married to Robert J. Lackey, March 18, 1885 in the town of York, now living in Charles City, Iowa, and they have two children, Allen J., born March 13, 1886, and Jessie Dollie, born June 21, 1888; Luther Gibbs, Jr., born February 14, 1869, who married Algenia Johnson December 23, 1892, they live in the town of York and have one child, Jay Morrell, born May 4, 1894; Mary Lydia, born March 17, 1873 who married Guy L. Rogers March 3, 1896, now residing in Cloquet, Minnesota, and Jessie Dollie, born May 16, 1877.

Luther G. Shepard is a man who has made use of the stumbling blocks in his path as stepping-stones, and being a man who had the resistless force of perseverance, he was not contented to remain in the ranks of small land owners, so he followed the advice of the old Colored preacher who when asked to define Christian perseverance, said: "It means firstly to take hold, secondly to hold on, thirdly and lastly to never let go." He has "held on" so well that today he owns over fourteen hundred acres of fine land in one body in the town of York, Dane County, and is the largest taxpayer in the town. Aside from his large holdings in Dane County, Wisconsin, he is the owner of several large farms in other Western states, and is the owner of mortgages on many fine farms in Wisconsin as well as other states.

In the early 60's, Mr. Shepard was a large raiser of cattle and sheep, and in one year during the war he sold one clip of wool for one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty seven cents. In one year he fattened and sold over eighteen hundred dollars worth of steers. Thus by hard work, indomitable energy and dogged perseverance, he won triumphs through all opposition, and after a constant struggle and an almost ceaseless battle with discouragements he rescued success from the inhospitable surroundings of his earlier life. Being fired by a deter-

mination to succeed, he was "up with the birds" in the morning, even before any of his neighbors, and putting his whole heart and soul into his work, he became a stalwart example of American push and energy.

When asked how he made such a success of life, Mr. Shepard modestly replied that he always lived within his means and endeavored to be wide awake to all opportunities that would foster his business. He never was a man to chase the Will-'o-the-wisp, but like a stream he found his natural course and followed it; pushing resolutely forward, setting his face as a flint against all alluring influences. He is a man who says but little, but that little counts, and his opinions carry weight and are effective.

In politics Mr. Shepard is a Republican, but lays no claim to being a politician, although he has been urged at different times by his friends to allow his name to be put on the ticket, he felt that with his increasing business cares he had no time to devote to political affairs; although he did on one occasion accept the Chairmanship of the Board of Supervisors, and at another time the office of Justice of the Peace. But with all his busy cares he found time by careful reading to keep well posted in the affairs of his country.

In this sketch there has been no attempt at befogging or misleading, but we have endeavored to give a straight, clean, plain, unvarnished sketch of a successful life, in the hope that future generations may profit by it.





SEPHRENESS M. EATON.

SEPHRENESS MILLARD EATON.

A SYMPATHETIC knowledge of the world, and the recognition of the elements of progress in it, enables a man to better endure the struggle in the battle of life; and the man who seizes his opportunity and improves it in any community or walk of life, as a rule, prospers. This fact was early recognized by Sephreness Millard Eaton, of Watertown, Wisconsin.

Mr. Eaton was born December 26, 1832, in Canada, 25 miles east of Kingston in what was then called Leeds, and when about four years old came with his parents to the United States, settling first at Edinburg, Portage County, Ohio, where they remained a couple of years, then removed to Pike, Alleghany County, New York. In the fall of 1842, when he was ten years old, his parents emigrated West, traveling with team and canvass-covered wagon, camping nights by the roadside. They arrived in Chicago, October 27, 1842, which at that time was a very small village in a very large mud hole. An account of stock taken while in Chicago showed but seventy-five cents in cash, a pair of oxen, a wagon and a cow. Remaining but a short time, they started for Whitewater, Wisconsin, where they arrived November 2, 1842, and remained two years on a farm belonging to N. P. Parsons, one and one-half northwest of Whitewater, in the town of Cold Spring, Jefferson County, where they settled on a piece of wild, government forest land in what is now the town of Hebron, Jefferson County, and built a log cabin, clearing the land and making a fine farm, which is still owned by S. M. Eaton, his brother and sister. The winters of 1842-3 will long be remembered by the few settlers in Wisconsin at that time as very hard, long winters, entailing much suffering and privation.

April 1, 1855, Sephreness Millard Eaton was united in marriage to Eleanor Jane Green, who was born in Orleans County, New York, July 28, 1832, and is the daughter of Joseph Elliott and Polly (Caine) Green. Four children was the result of this union, namely: Francis Marion, born in Hebron, Wisconsin, January 7, 1856; he married Emma Nute and they have four children, Pearl, Clayton, Almon Ransom and Myron; Edward Orthello, born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, November 3, 1859; he married Mary Jones; they lived in Englewood, Illinois, and he was employed in the Michigan Central Railroad freight office, when he died March 29, 1890, and his wife died in October of the same year, leaving one daughter, Bessie, who now lives in Milwaukee with her mother's sister; Clarence Clayton, born in Whitewater August 7, 1861; he married Julia Ford and has two children, Sumner and Roswell, and now lives in Columbus, Wisconsin, and is editor and publisher of the Columbus Democrat; Ella Alsea, born in Whitewater, April 11, 1865; she married Eugene Abele and has two children, Eugene Louisa and Hazel Eleanor Eaton, and now

lives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Eleanor Jane (Green) Eaton is a great granddaughter on the paternal side of John Green, who was a relative of General Green who fought at the battle of Monmouth during the Revolutionary war; and on the maternal side, of John Palmiteer, who, when ten years old, was a servant to General Washington, who taught him to read. Her maternal grandfather was Dennis Caine. Her father, Joseph Elliott Green, was born at Batavia, New York, January 10, 1805, and her mother, Polly (Caine) Green, was born August 24, 1808, and they were married at Albany, New York, January 1, 1825. They lived in this vicinity until September 28, 1844, when with their family, they moved from South Barre, Orleans County, New York, to Wisconsin, arriving at Whitewater, September 30, and settled permanently at Hebron, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in May 1845, where he had the previous winter built a log cabin on a piece of pre-empted land. Twelve children were born to them, namely: Luther Bebee, born December 26, 1826, and married Julia E. Green; Dennis, born January 14, 1829, and met with an accidental death in 1830; Calvin, born December 21, 1830; Eleanor Jane, married to S. M. Eaton; Willam Henry, born February 13, 1834, married Charlotte Reynolds; John Pulsifer, born November 30, 1835, married Luella Green; Anna, born March 27, 1837, married Zebulon Mead; Sarah, born March 26, 1839, married Charles S. Cartwright; Aseneth, born April 22, 1841, married Henry Edwards; Lucinda, born December 22, 1842, married Leister Blakeley; James Wandel, born March 30, 1845 and George Washington, born December 26, 1846.

Mr. Eaton lived in Whitewater seven years, during which time he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner. In those days twelve to fourteen hours constituted a day's work, and there being no machinery for the purpose he was compelled to make all his flooring, doors, sash, &c., by hand. He built the School House in District No. 4 in the town of Hebron for the sum of seventy-five dollars, making all the desks and seats of oak, the floor of white ash, two of the doors of basswood and the outer door of walnut 1½ inches thick.

In 1866 Mr. Eaton moved to Fond du Lac, where in company with his cousin C. A. Hickey, he organized the first bottling works for carbonated beverages. In the fall of 1867 he sold his interest to his partner and moved to Watertown, Wis., where, with his brother-in-law, J. P. Green, he established a similar business, which continued two years, when Mr. Green disposed of his interest to S. S. Woodard, and two years later Mr. Eaton bought out Mr. Woodard and took in his son F. M. Eaton, and added the retail ice business. This business is now being conducted by them under the name of the Badger State Bottling Company.

Sephreness Millard Eaton is the son of Almon Ransom Eaton, who was born in Vermont, May 12, 1805, and died in Hebron, Wis., December 15, 1885, aged 80 years, 7 months and 3 days. He married Orissa Carey, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Haskins of Massachusetts. She was born in St. Albans, Vermont, but lived in her early life in Canada, near Kingston. Six children were born to them, three in Canada, namely: Sephreness Millard, the subject of this sketch, and two that



MRS. S. M. EATON.

died in infancy, and three who were born in the United States, namely: Recellus Chauncey, who was born in New York January 31, 1841, and was drowned in the Bark river in Wisconsin in 1861; Caroline Amelia, born in Cold Spring, Wis., and now married to James Fryer; Ephraim Lewellen, born March 27, 1846, who was twice married, first to Mrs. Jane Struthers and next to Sophia Bailey, with whom he lived until his death; she survived him some ten years. Three of the family are still living, namely: Sephreness M., Caroline Fryer, living on the old home farm in Hebron, and Ephraim L., who is a noted Methodist D. D. at Des Moines, Iowa, and pastor of the First M. E. Church of that city.

Whilst not a member of any church, Mr. Eaton is a firm believer in God and his goodness; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has been a member of the Board of Alderman of Watertown, and President of the City Council of that city for four years.

Mr. Eaton is justly proud of his ancestry and, as will be seen by the annexed genealogy, traces back to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

GENEALOGY.

(1) Francis Eaton, one of the Maflower company. (2) Benjamin Eaton, his son. (3) Benjamin Jr., his son. (4) Francis, his son, who married Thankful Alden, granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla, the young lady whom he courted for Miles Standish, but married himself. (5) Jabez, his son. (6) Jabez, Jr., his son. (7) Almon Ransom.

JABEZ EATON, SR (5). FAMILY:—He resided and died in Pike, Allegheny County, New York; Lucy, b. March 24, 1760; Elizabeth, b. June 5, 1763; Simeon, b. May 20, 1765; Jabez, Jr., b. January 26, 1767 and died in Leeds, Ontario, September 20, 1825; Luraney, b. April 26, 1769, died in Massachusetts December 18, 1778; Oliver (twin), b. November 14, 1771, died July 29, 1799; Olive (twin), b. November 15, 1771; Solomon, b. April 10, 1774; Cyrus, b. June 1, 1780, died April 17, 1788; Timothy, b. June 19, 1782; Selah, b. Nov. 21, 1783, died December 26, 1783.

JABEZ EATON, JR. (SIXTH GENERATION):—Oliver, b. November 15, 1794, died in Canada May 29, 1842; Cyrus, b. June 24, 1796, in Massachusetts, and died in Hebron, Wisconsin, October 21, 1876; Sarah, b. October 18, 1798, died in Janesville, Wisconsin, October 18, 1885; Chauncey, born April 28, 1801, died in Leeds, Ontario; Hiram, b. December 8, 1803, died in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Almon Ransom, the father of our subject; Minerva, b. September 4, 1807, died in Cold Spring, Wisconsin, 1850; Jabez Leonard, b. December 29, 1809, died in Cold Spring, Wisconsin in 1847 (killed in a well); James Edson, b. April 7, 1812, died in Peoria, Illinois, May 30, 1888; Almira Julia, b. June 3, 1815, died in Chicago, August 9, 1882.

JOHN HELMES.

THE MAN who is sincere in the expressing of himself, in whatever line it may be, becomes a factor in the world, and leaves a lasting impression on the world. Such a man is the subject of this sketch.

He had an earnest ambition and was an indefatigable worker, and in addition had earnestness, ambition and talent, and his achievements show what a poor boy may accomplish.

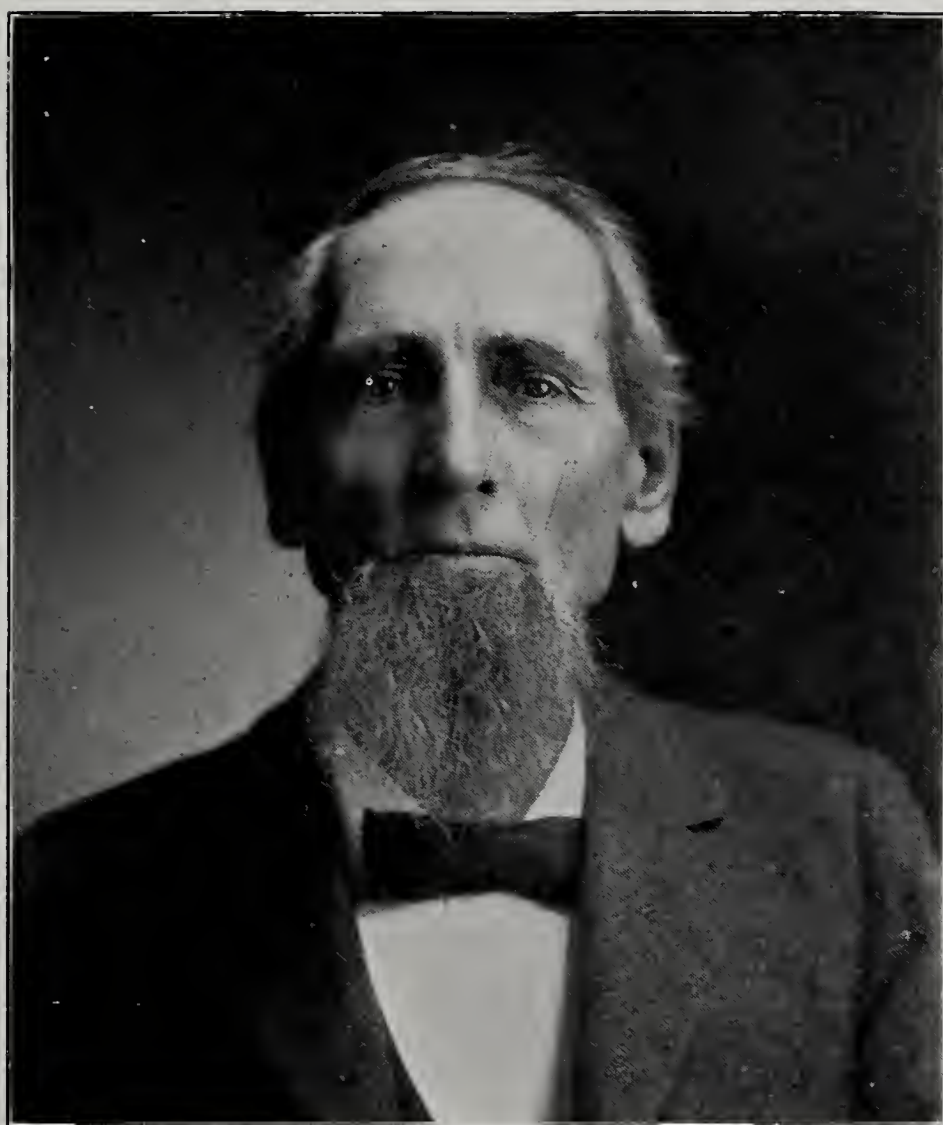
John Helmes, son of Peter and Margaret (Kuhne) Helmes, was born in Prussia, November 13, 1835, coming to America in the year 1853, his brother Peter having preceded him one year. In his father's family there were six children—Peter, Karl, Catharine, Philip, an infant son, and John.

Soon after his arrival in Wisconsin, John with his brother Peter, worked for Dickinson, Ely & Van Orman, at that time manufacturers of Fanning Mills, in Waterloo, Wisconsin, receiving as wages seven dollars per month. Being a good mechanic, and not afraid of hard work, he was not long in establishing a business of his own, in the manufacture of Fanning Mills, and adding cabinet work, made nearly all the coffins used in the vicinity at that time, besides doing a great deal of carpenter work.

In 1860 he married Elizabeth Daum, daughter of Philip Daum, a farmer then living in the town of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin. Four children were born to them—Minnie, born November 6, 1861, and married to Rev. Martin Deninger, a Lutheran minister, August 27, 1878, and now resides at Mosel, Wisconsin; Josephine, born May 22, 1863, and married to Rev. Philip Springling, a Lutheran minister, September 26, 1882, now residing at Sheboygan, Wisconsin; a son who died in infancy, and John, Jr. (namesake of his father), who was born September 18, 1869, who is a Lutheran minister, and was married January 13, 1892, to Ida Paskarkeit, and has one child. Now preaching at Menasha, Wisconsin.

Mr. Helmes has always been an active, pushing, enterprising business man, and to his public spirit and enterprise, the Village of Waterloo, Wisconsin, is much indebted. It is admitted that if it had not been for John Helmes, Waterloo would not have held the advanced position among the villages of the state that it does today.

Beginning in 1858, he, with his brother Peter, built the first brick block in the Village, which is now occupied by Ferdinand Schulz and located on the west side of Monroe street; in 1860, he built a brick dwelling on the corner of Madison and Mill streets; in 1861, built a brick dwelling on East Madison street; in 1865 built the brick dwelling on East Madison street now owned and occupied by John Crosby; in 1870 he began the manufacture of brick, and the product of his kilns was of such a superior quality, that he soon found himself with an elegant



JOHN HELMES.

trade in that line; in 1874 he built the fine brick block on Madison street now occupied by F. J. Vick as a general store; in 1875 he built the store on the bank of the creek now owned and occupied by L. A. Fiebiger; in 1879 he erected the brick block on the south side of Madison street now occupied as a store and meat market; in 1881 he purchased the old Waterloo House, on the corner of Madison and Washington streets, which had been built in an early day by John Walker, one of the earliest settlers of the town, and which was the first hotel in the place. He remodeled this building and converted it into a neat and commodious dwelling, which is now occupied by himself and family as a home. In 1892 he purchased the brick hotel in the center of the Village, which he at once put in a first-class condition, and which at this time is operated by Ed. Peters as the Commercial House. Many other smaller buildings were erected by Mr. Helmes, and the writer has frequently heard it remarked that if the houses built by him were removed out of town, there would not be much left of Waterloo.

Mr. Helmes was married the second time, April 13, 1880, to Mrs. Lavina C. Whitney, who was born in Bainbridge, Chenango County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1834. She removed to Illinois with her parents in 1840, coming with them three years later to a farm near Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. In 1847 her father purchased a farm of his brother, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Village of Waterloo, where she resided until her marriage to John I. Whitney; three children were the result of this union—Emma, John Duain and Adeline, the latter two having died. Mr. Whitney having received an appointment from the Government as Inspector of Cotton Plantations, was taken sick on his way to fill his position, and died at Helena, Arkansas in 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Helmes, in their declining years, are striving to make them the happiest years of their lives, and having gained a fair competency, the cares of life weigh but lightly upon them. Mr. Helmes still exhibits a keen interest in the business affairs of life and shows by his every act that he thinks that "it is better to wear out than to rust out."

EDWARD JULIUS BRANDT.

CONSCIENTIOUS development of mind and heart, according to all the laws of mental and moral philosophy, constitute the distinguishing characteristics of manhood, and the subject of this sketch, though yet a young man has followed closely along these lines, and thus has risen rapidly from a comparatively poor, obscure youth, to a man of prominence, both socially and in the business world.

Edward Julius Brandt, son of William Frederick and Wilhelmine (Brueck) Brandt, was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, July 18, 1859, in which city he has spent all his life. His parents were born in Germany, but came to America during the early years of their life, the father arriving, via the Gulf of Mexico. His first occupation was as a yellow fever nurse in New Orleans, afterwards going to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he engaged in the saw mill and lumber business, purchasing a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the present State Capitol building. A few years later he journeyed to Watertown, Wisconsin, of which place he is one of the few remaining early citizens. When he went to Watertown, then only a small hamlet, the surrounding lands were covered with woods and underbrush, which he assisted in clearing. The "Record of Wisconsin" says: "He was the owner of the first dray ever used in the place, which was an old fashioned two wheeled cart, drawn by one horse, which he ran for a few years himself, after which he opened a mercantile establishment, and kept a well stocked general store for a number of years. In this business he was succeeded by his son William F. Brandt, who still carries on the business. Mr. Brandt has for many years been retired, and is enjoying his well earned rest after the burden and heat of the day, and the pleasure and comforts to be derived from a comfortable income, the result of his early labors."

Edward Julius Brandt, the subject of this sketch is a university man, having received his education first in the Public schools of his own town, then a collegiate course in the Northwestern University, after which he was selected for the very responsible position of bookkeeper in the Bank of Watertown. Being only eighteen years of age he felt somewhat timid in accepting so responsible a position, but he had adopted the motto that "nothing succeeds like success," and the result was that his services were so acceptable to the directors that he was promoted to assistant cashier, and in 1884, such had been his success that the officials recognizing his ability and faithfulness promoted him to the position of cashier, which position he filled with entire satisfaction, both to the directors and the patrons of the bank, until December, 1898, at which time he was elected second vice-president, and after twenty-one years of successful service, retired from the actual management of the bank in order to give his attention to the Edward J. Brandt-Dent Company



EDWARD J. BRANDT.

with a capital of \$10,000, which he had organized and of which he is president, manager and principal stockholder.

Mr. Brandt, from boyhood, had an inventive mind, and in his banking experience felt the need of a machine, which would make change rapidly and correctly, and at odd hours applied his inventive genius to this end, with the result as shown in "Brandt's Automatic Cashier" which his company manufactures, and of which the treasurer of the Society for Savings of Cleveland, Ohio, an institution having deposits of nearly \$25,000,000 says: "We have given it a thorough trial. It has won a place for itself on its merits." Mr. Brandt has just reasons for feeling proud of this special invention, as the writer was shown orders from several different foreign countries, and they are establishing or have already done so, offices in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland and London, England. The "Brandt Automatic Cashiers" have been ordered by the United States Government for actual service at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Brandt is an accomplished musician and a fine musical critic, having spent three years in the Conservatory of Music in Milwaukee. He is a gentleman of rare good taste in musical selections and renditions, and by the way of recreation, directs the choir of the St. Bernard's Church in Watertown, which has an enviable and wide spread reputation for the excellence of its music.

Mr. Brandt was married September 12, 1873, to Miss Thelka Wiggenhorn, daughter of Aug. Wiggenhorn, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens of Watertown, and to this union, one daughter, Eugenia, has been given, who was born June 28, 1885.

Mr. Brandt's life has been successful, and his career well rounded, and his example one that young men would do well to admire and imitate. We bespeak a more brilliant future for him, as do all who know him, and who have watched his steady, honest growth.



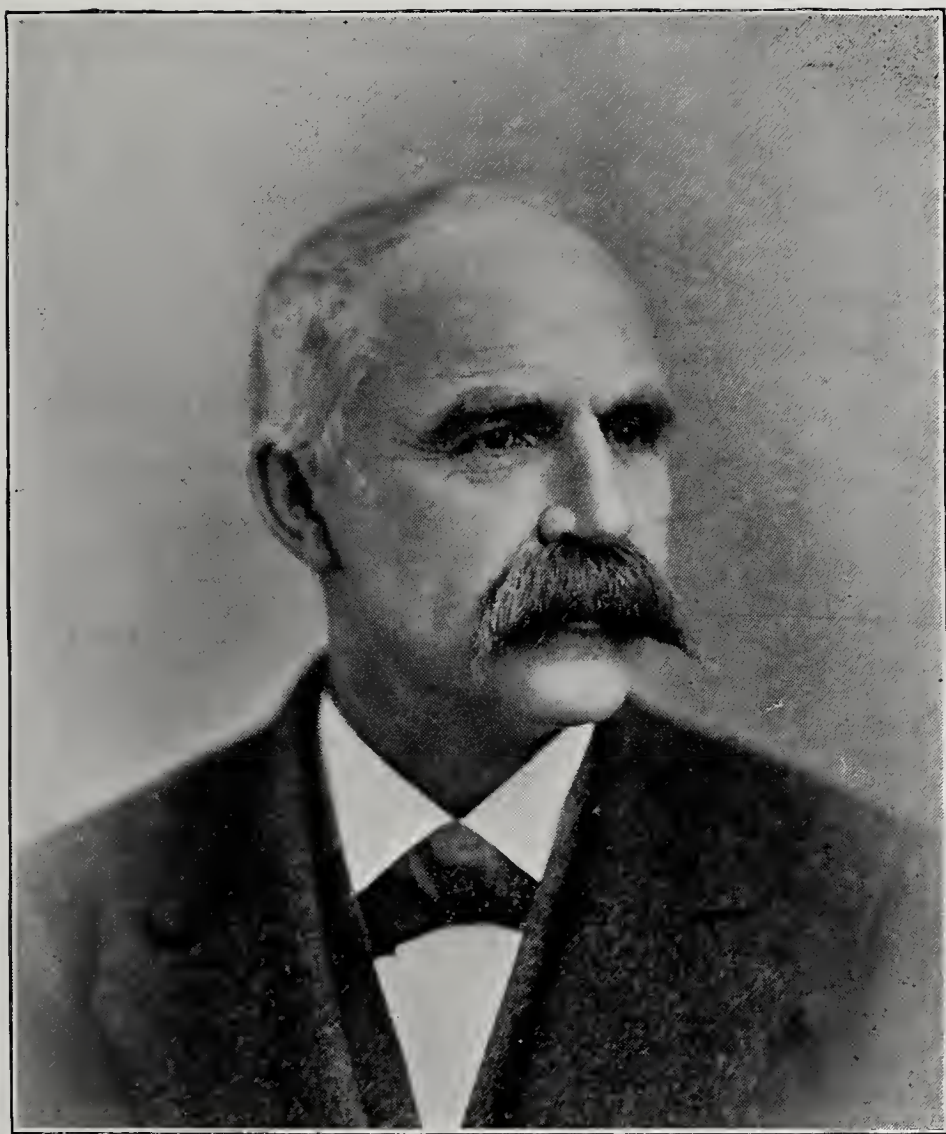
DANIEL BULLOCK.

SOME one has said that the man who accomplishes much in this world, is the man who can climb the stairs when the elevator has stopped running. This applies well to Daniel Bullock, who was born November 24, 1827, in the town of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and is the son of Cyrril Bullock, who was born in 1788, in what is now the town of Seekonk, Massachusetts, and Betsey (Perry) Bullock, who was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 26, 1790, being the daughter of Ezra and Betsy (Bliss) Perry of the same place. Cyrril and Betsy Bullock were married at Rehoboth, June 9, 1809, and she died March 27, 1849, at Canton, Massachusetts, and was the mother of twelve children, ten boys and two girls. She was a loving wife and mother, and lived in the enjoyment of the highest respect of her acquaintances, and in the undying love of her children; she was a living illustration of the beauty and tenderness of a mother's love, the purest and holiest trait of a woman's character.

Cyrril Bullock, the father of Daniel, died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1865, about 77 years of age. He was the son of Thomas Bullock, who was born in January, 1761; during the war of the revolution the family resided in the Southeastern part of the State of Connecticut, a few miles back from Long Island Sound. His father was a farmer, and all of his sons were in the Federal army, except Thomas, who was the youngest. But he ran away and enlisted at New London, Connecticut, when 15 years old, but his father followed and took him home, saying he must have one boy at home. Thomas was not to allow his patriotism to be thus easily squelched, and made two more unsuccessful attempts to enlist, when he abandoned the idea of trying to be a soldier, and remained at home. He married a Miss Peck of Rehoboth, and died in November, 1860, at Seekonk, being nearly 100 years old.

Daniel Bullock, our subject, was not the recipient of a college education, but had to be contented with a very meager common school education, such as befell the lot of country youth in the days when the "three R.'s—readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmatick" constituted an education, and when the momentuous question of the school directors, was whether to hold school three or four months in each year. Having completed his "education," Daniel, at the age of 15, started out alone to make his way in the world, with good muscle, and confidence in himself as his stock in trade.

Daniel Bullock was married June 4, 1848, to Miss Caroline Augusta Rowe, of Farmington, Connecticut, daughter of Ira and Julia Miller Rowe, prominent and life long residents of Farmington. One son, Daniel Adelbert, was the result of this union; he was born at Chicopee, Mass., July 30, 1850, and November 4, 1879, married Julia, the only daughter



DANIEL BULLOCK.



MRS. DANIEL BULLOCK.

of David G. and Julia M. Snover of North Prairie, Wisconsin; she died March 11, 1885, without issue, and June 4, 1886, he married Eva, daughter of John and Christian A. Burnham of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and two children were born to them, Adele B., born April 13, 1894, and John Daniel, born September 3, 1897; both born in Fort Atkinson.

After a few years' residence at Chicopee, Massachusetts, and Cohoes, New York, Mr. Bullock came West in 1853, to see the wonderful country he had heard and read so much about. He traveled, hunted and fished in Southwestern Wisconsin, and then took a trip of 400 miles through Iowa in a buggy, there being no railroads in that state at that time. Returning East, after having spent ten delightful weeks in what was then known as the "Far West," he determined to make the West his future home, as soon as possible. The next year, 1854, with his wife and child, he came to Wisconsin, settling in Jefferson county, at Hebron. Having acquired some knowledge of manufacturing, he was engaged by Charles R. Barnes to Superintend his Bedstead and Lumber Manufacturing Works at Hebron, where he remained two years, when he removed to Whitewater, when for four years, he was the Superintendent of the Esterly Reaper Works. After this, for a few years, he spent his time in various enterprises, and in traveling, including two years spent in the Oil regions of Pennsylvania.

In November, 1866, Mr. Bullock engaged with the Northwestern Furniture Company (now the Northwestern Manufacturing Co.) as General Manager of their business, then just organized at Fort Atkinson. This position he has held for more than thirty years, and the growth and prosperity of this enterprise, to which he devoted the best efforts of the best years of his life, has been exceedingly gratifying to him. He was for many years the President of the Company, and to his careful management, is largely due the success and prominence it has attained.



ASA E. DEWEY.

THE knowledge of the true worth of a man, and the realization of the depth of his nature, can best be ascertained from his associates, and the community in which he has resided for many years. It was through these channels of information that we are enabled to present a sketch of Asa E. Dewey. He was the son of David and Patty (Eggleston) Dewey and was born in the State of Vermont, February 27, 1823. His father's line of ancestry, extending back through a number of generations, were all Vermonters, but his mother came from good old Connecticut stock. When but a boy about five years of age Asa's parents removed to Jefferson County, New York, where they remained until he was twenty-one years old, when in the spring of 1844 they emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin, settling on the tract of land still owned by him, and where he lives at this time—Section 2 of the Town of Medina, Dane county, and with Marshall as his Postoffice.

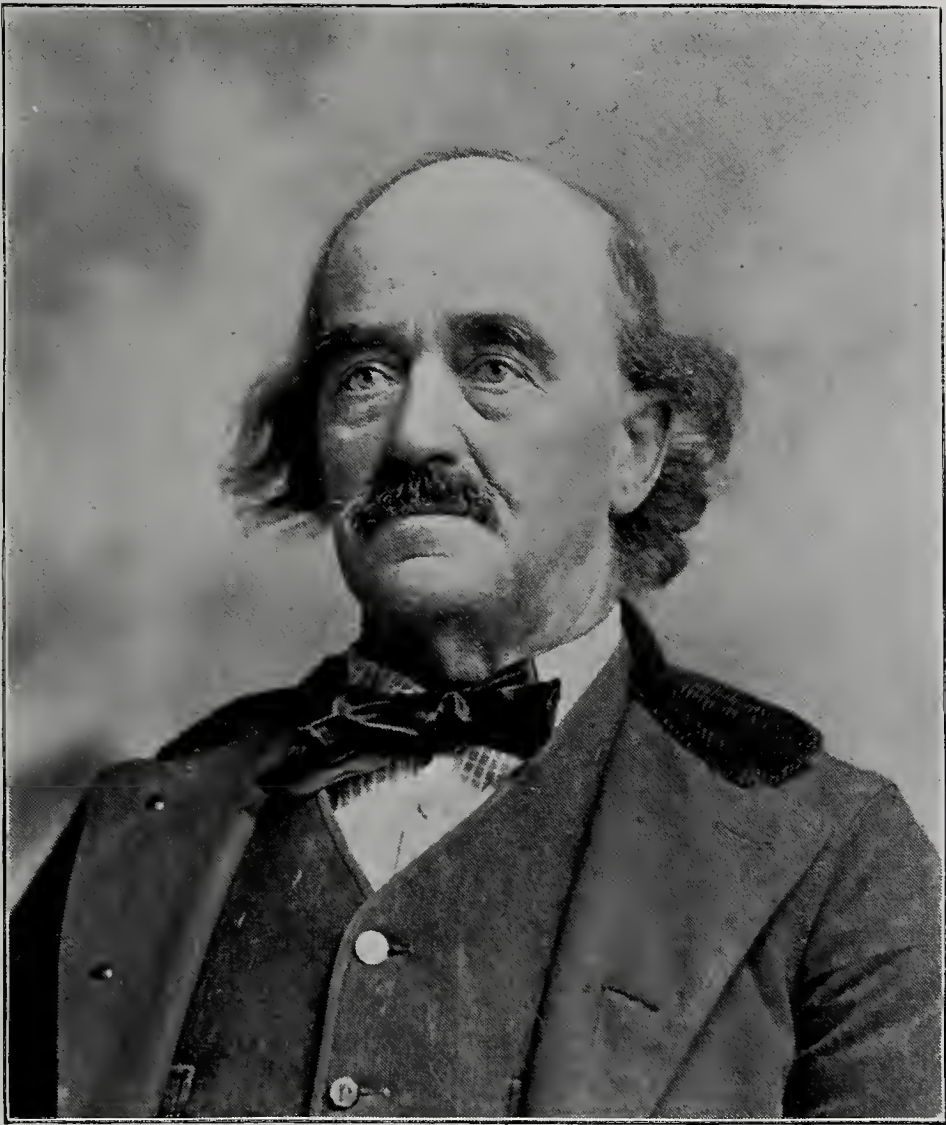
Many were the hardships endured by the Dewey family in these early days of Wisconsin history, but being of the hardy Green Mountain stock, they accepted of the privations and hardships, and entered into the work of providing themselves with a home, with a hearty good will. Asa, finding frontier life rather irksome without a companion, wooed and won for a wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sardine and Elorsey C. (Lum) Muzzy, whom he married August 2, 1846. Three children were the result of this union, one son and two daughters—Orin Adelbert, married and living at Marshall; Sarah Jane, now the widow of John Wilt and residing at Red Wing, Minnesota, and Amy Caroline, now the widow of Charles Porter, and living with her father, making a pleasant home for him in his declining years, his wife having died May 21, 1898, after 52 years of constant companionship.

Mr. Dewey has always been a lover and admirer of horses, and no man knew a good horse better than he. His pride was in taking a young horse and developing him, and in this special line he was always very successful, and in his younger days much of the fine stock in his vicinity was brought to a degree of perfection by his judicious and careful training, and in the early days when oxen were used as much as horses, his pride was making them work true and obediently.

Though seventy-six years old, Mr. Dewey does not look it and is yet as active as many men of younger years, and bids fair to live many years, a comfort to his family.

Mr. Dewey has never been known as a politician, but has always taken a deep interest in political affairs, as a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, but never was an offensive partisan.

The writer, in conversation with one of Mr. Dewey's daughters, earned that one of the foundation principles of his life, was honesty,



ASA DEWEY.



MRS. ASA DEWEY.

not only in act, but of purpose, and he often said in speaking of others, that he considered it as great a compliment as could be paid individuals, to say of them that they were honest and truthful, and thus he accepted the aphorism, that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and endeavored to carry out this sentiment all through his life; as his own word was always accepted with confidence by his friends and neighbors. Another characteristic of Mr. Dewey is his strong advocacy of the temperance cause and its principles. He has thus not lived in vain, for no doubt, by principle and example, the world is better for his living.

ADELBERT DEWEY.

THE useful influence which a righthearted man of energy and industry may exercise among his neighbors and friends, cannot, perhaps, be better illustrated than by the career of Adelbert Dewey, of Marshall, Dane County, Wisconsin, who is the son of Asa and Elizabeth (Muzzy) Dewey and was born in the town of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin, May 2, 1847, and united in marriage to Abby Jane Pierce, who was born Dec. 22, 1869, in Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont, April 20, 1852, and came to Wisconsin with her parents when but two years of age. She is the daughter of Willard A. Pierce, who was born in Vermont in 1812, and died in Wisconsin June 3, 1869 at the age of 57 years, and Mary Jane (Northrup) Pierce, who was born in West Dan-

ville, Vermont, September 13, 1822. They were married in Vermont September, 1843, and had seven children, namely: Elvira L., Charles P., Daniel W., Abby J., wife of our subject; Ida E., Clara V., and Albert H.

Adelbert and Abby Jane Dewey had five children born to them, George W., born August 26, 1871, married to Cora Mitchell, February 24, 1897 and is now a practicing physician in Burnett, Wisconsin; Edith O., born April 17, 1873, and married to William Pyburn, April 21, 1896, and they have three children, Elvira A., born March 27, 1897, Olive E., born May 27, 1898, and Stanley T., born June 2, 1899; Frank A., born December 12, 1876, and died August 22, 1888; Lida J., born November 7, 1879, and Leon H., born June 2, 1899. The last three are living with their parents.

Mr. Dewey has always been a tiller of the soil, following the plow and doing other work which falls to the lot of an industrious farmer boy, and now owns a fine farm in the town of Medina, besides a house and lot in the Village of Marshall, where he resides. Mr. Dewey is a man of energy, and has learned that the way to overcome obstacles is to grapple with them; and believes that there is honor in every right walk of industry, whether it be tilling the soil, in the work shop, or behind the counter.

The citizens of his town have shown their confidence in him by selecting him for several offices which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituency—Town Treasurer for two years, Supervisor for three years and treasurer of the High School.

In politics Mr. Dewey allies himself with the Democratic party, but makes no pretensions to being a politician in the modern acceptation of the term, and in religion he is a liberal.

Adelbert Dewey, as we said before, has always been industrious, and has accomplished only what hundreds of others have done, but never thinks of claiming any special credit or reward for it, but he always had the instinct which seemed to direct him, or lead him to know what was the best thing to do.



ADELBERT DEWEY AND WIFE.



JOHN BASHFORD.

JOHN BASHFORD.

BETTER “to wear out than rust out” seems to be the motto of the subject of this sketch. Although past the 75th milestone on the voyage of life, there are but very few persons known as old men who can do a harder day’s work.

John Bashford was born in Columbia County, New York, July 31, 1824, and is the son of Byaly Bashford, who was born October 14, 1798, and Betsy Bashford, born June 5, 1800. They were married February 24, 1822, and spent all their married life in the state of New York. They had twelve children—William, born October 12, 1822; John, the subject of this sketch; Hannah, born November 30, 1826; Almyra, born October 11, 1828; Mary, born May 23, 1830; Nancy, born August 31, 1832; George, born April 14, 1833; Katharine, born October 11, 1834; James Lonson, born June 18, 1836; Peter Edward, born November 30, 1839; Tammy, born November 30, 1841; Emeline, born June 25, 1845.

The great grandfather of John Bashford died at sea while sailing for this country with his family. Three little boys were thus left fatherless and upon landing were “bound out” to parties in Peekskill, New York. One of these “little boys” became the grandfather of John Bashford, and was a soldier in the Revolution, acting as scout, and in one of his skirmishes captured several horses from the enemy. Whilst not being able to recall the given name of his grandfather, he well remembers his grandmother, whose maiden name was Nancy Smith.

John Bashford came to Wisconsin in 1850, settling in the town of Portland, Dodge County, where he “kept batch” and boarded around for eight years, when he married, January 12, 1858, Phoebe Jane Stanford (Babcock) a widow, who was born in Ohio, and died in the town of York, Wisconsin, December 3, 1886. Three children were born to them—James Byaly, born March 26, 1859, married Nettie J. Beaver January 19, 1897, she was born April 20, 1867. They had four children—Hester Jane, born September 14, 1889; Sadie May, born May 22, 1893, died July 2, 1896; Edna Amelia, born July 29, 1895; Earl Marshall, born March 1, 1899. Clara, born June 4, 1861, married Louis Weber November 15, 1882, he was born March 6, 1857. After their marriage they settled in South Dakota, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1892 moved to Alexandria, South Dakota, and engaged in the hardware business and in 1899 purchased a department store, in which business he is now engaged. They have five children—Lewis Arnold, born January 8, 1887; Vincent Augustus, born April 13, 1889; Anna Rosella, born August 27, 1891; George Frederick, born May 19, 1894; Lee Clare, born September 22, 1895.—Sherman, born September 25, 1865, married Emma Rushford September 29, 1887, she was born January 3, 1868, and they have one child, Belva, born August 10, 1888.

When John Bashford first came to Wisconsin, he engaged in teaming from Portland to Watertown and Milwaukee. On one of his trips, in crossing the Crawfish river on the ice, his big load of barley broke through and he got rather a cold bath, they fished the bags of thoroughly soaked barley out of the river, and the next day he went on to Watertown, where he sold his load for 20 cents per bushel.

In 1855, Mr. Bashford purchased and settled on 80 acres in the town of York, Dane County, where, as he prospered he added a few acres at a time until he was the possessor of a splendid farm of 244 acres. In 1881 he sold this farm and moved to Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he purchased $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the north part of the village and now lives the quiet life of a retired farmer.

Mr. Bashford married again in July, 1887, in Canton, South Dakota, to Miss Lena Cane, who was born in Waterloo, Wisconsin, December 10, 1868. The result of this union is two children—John, born May 19, 1888; Frank, born February 14, 1893, and died January 18, 1896.

Mr. Bashford has always been a horse fancier, and says he never owned a poor horse in his life, if by chance he got one, he quickly disposed of him. To Mr. Bashford belongs the honor of being one of the prominent men of Dane, Dodge and Jefferson Counties, in raising the standard of good horse flesh—and today is the owner of some splendid horses and takes great pleasure in exhibiting them to his friends. As a farmer, Mr. Bashford was systematic in his work, and always used excellent judgment in his farm work, and it was to his close attention to the business affairs pertaining to his farm, that enabled him to score the success which he attained.





WILLIAM KNAPTON, JR.

(From a picture taken over 80 years ago in England.)

THE KNAPTONS.

ENGLAND never contributed to America a more honest, upright, sturdy, hardworking, temperate set of people than the Knaptons, and none better calculated to make good citizens of their adopted country. Their ancestry originally lived at the Village of Knapton, near the City of York, in the East Riding of the County of Yorkshire, England, about the year 1540.

Thomas Knapton, the great-grandfather of Isaac C., William, and Joshuas C. Knapton, the subjects of this sketch, was a farmer, and born in Wharfdale, County York, England, and had three sons, John, Thomas and William, and were tenants on the Earl of Harwood's estate, whose surname was Lascalles, in the same county, at Wesco Hill, in the West Riding, about forty miles west of York, 12 miles north of Leeds and 5 miles east of Otley, where he rented a farm of about 100 acres. At that place there were only eight houses, all occupied by farmers. It was the custom in those days to build in communities for protection of their land lying outside of the villages and reaching on the lands belonging to other villagers.

That branch of the family which remained on the farm at Wesco Hill, namely: William Knapton, Sr., was born in 1768, and died January 25, 1845, aged 77 years. His other brother, John, lived on an adjoining farm, and died at the age of 79 years. His wife was Mary Swale, who was born at Wesco-Hill, and died at the same place at the advanced age of 96, and was a member of the Wesleyan Society for 76 years.

William Knapton, Sr., third son of John Knapton, was born about 1767, and was married November 6, 1787, to Grace, the only daughter of Isaac Huddleston of Bugaridge Farm in the Parish of Kirkby Overblow, which farm belonged to the Fawkes' estate of Farnley Hall. She was born in 1766 and died August 29, 1845, aged 79 years. They had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, namely: Isaac, born April 27, 1788; Sarah, born September 3, 1789; Hannah, born April 20, 1791; Elizabeth, born June 24, 1793; Matty, born April 27, 1795; William, Jr., born December 20, 1797; Mary, born December 20, 1799; Grace, born March 30, 1802; John, born January 7, 1804; Joshua, born April 15, 1806; Priscilla, born April 30, 1808; Jane, born June 13, 1811.

Isaac, the eldest, was a farmer and miller, and was heir to his Grandfather Huddleston's farm. He married Betty Rathmell of Stainburn, in the same parish, and they had six children, only one of whom ever married, viz.: the eldest daughter, who married Mark Wade of Arthington. Sarah, the second daughter of William Knapton, married Robert Nawson of Arthington, and they had sixteen children. Hanna, the third

child, married Seth Claughton of Horsforth, without issue. Elizabeth, the fourth child, married Richard Shackleton of Yeadon Gill, and they had four children. Matty, the fifth child, married James Wilkinson of Leeds, and had six children. William, Jr., the sixth child, a tobacconist who learned his trade at Leeds and Dorcaster, married, in 1821, Jane, the second daughter of John and Margaret Joy Carnley, who were Quakers; she was born near Sheffield, December 4, 1801, and had three brothers and one sister; her brother John was the Chief of Police of Barnsley for forty years. Mary, the seventh child, married Joseph Wade of Arthington, and had five children. Grace, the eighth child, married George Woodall of Leeds, but had no children. John, the ninth child, was a practicing physician at Bramley, and died, unmarried, at the age of 34. Joshua, the tenth child, got the Wasco Hill farm; he married Hannah Wilkinson, of Rigton, and had seven children, all deceased but two daughters and one son, the latter, John, married in June, 1885, at the age of 50. This is all of that branch of the family left in England. Priscilla, the eleventh child, married Stephen Breacliff of Harewood Parish and had four children; Jane the twelfth child, married Joseph K. Brown of Yeadon, a cloth manufacturer, and had seven children.

William Knapton, Jr., the father of our subjects, the second son and sixth child of William and Grace Huddleston Knapton, was born December 20, 1797, and was married in 1821 to Jane, the youngest daughter of John and Margaret Jay Carnley. She was born at Owlerton Hall, near Sheffield, December 20, 1801; her ancestors came from Carnley, in Ireland, and settled near Doncaster in the sixteenth century, and were members of the Society of Friends. William Knapton, Jr., first started in business as a tobacconist at Newark, in Notts. From there he went to Doncaster, in Yorkshire, where he kept a provision store. In 1830 he removed to Otley, a village near his native place; in 1833 he took a farm at Bramhope, distant three miles from Otley; in 1840 he moved back to Otley and opened a provision store, in which business he was engaged till 1848, when he disposed of his property in Otley, consisting of seven houses, preparatory to emigrating to America.

He had twelve children, namely: Mary Ann, born at Doncaster in 1822, never married; John, who learned the milling trade, and married Sarah Bulmer of Wetherby, was born at Doncaster in 1824; Priscilla, born at Doncaster in 1826, married Robert Mandsley, a boot and shoemaker of Barnsley, and died in 1860, leaving four children: Jane, born, 1828 and died 1830; William, born 1830, served seven years learning the harness trade; Sarah, born 1832 (all of whom were baptized in the Doncaster Church); Thomas, born 1835 at Bramhope; Isaac Christopher, born 1836; Jane, born 1838 (the last three were christened in Bramhope Church, Otley Parish); Joshua, born in Otley in 1840, was drowned in 1842; Joshua Carnley, born in 1843, and Francis, born in 1846 and baptized at Otley.

April 19, 1848, William Knapton, Jr., left the place of his nativity for America, arriving at Liverpool April 22, 1848; he purchased passage for himself, wife and nine children, and also his son John's wife and one grandson, paying one hundred pounds for the passage of the party to New York. He left England on an emigrant ship called the Oregon, and



JANE CARNELEY KNAPTON.
(From a picture taken over 80 years ago in England.)

after a stormy passage of seven weeks and three days, landed at New York June 1, 1848. The next day he sailed up the Hudson river to Albany; from there he went by canal to Buffalo, thence by the lakes to Milwaukee, where they landed after a six days' voyage and remained eleven days, while John and one Thomas Fallows of Manchester, England, went some seventy miles in the country prospecting for land. In the town of Medina, Dane County, they bargained for a pre-emption right of Nathaniel Larabee for 160 acres for \$50. They then returned to Milwaukee and paid the United States Government \$200 for the same piece of land, situate in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, town of Medina.

June 26, 1848, they started for the "land of promise" in two wagons, and were three days meandering through forests and mud holes, reaching their new home June 28, and obtained lodgings at one Woodard's for four days and nights, being compelled to sleep in a log stable, and during the whole time it rained, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and many of the articles which they brought from England were ruined.

They hauled lumber from Milford, and cut logs to put up a house, but the Larabees, of whom there was a "gang," refused to stick to their bargain, and demanded \$100 for their claim, which was rejected, so they drove the Knapton party from the land by force. They then bought 40 acres in Section 7, with a house, and 6 acres broken, for \$140, from the heirs of Daniel Moore, and the family lived there until December, 1852. The Larabees having no legal claim on the 160 acres, the Knaptons took possession of the land, built a house and moved into it in the winter of 1852.

For seven years the times were very hard, there was but very little money in the country, and if a man had to have money he was compelled to pay 25 per cent., and in many cases 50 per cent., and prices on everything were very low. A good cow could be purchased for \$10 and a yoke of oxen for \$40, and land could be bought for less than the improvements cost. But our subjects struggled on and became well trained in the rough life of the pioneer, and were hardy settlers amid the primeval forests.

One of the most strongly marked features of the English people is their spirit of industry standing out prominent and distinct in their past history, and as strikingly characteristic of them now as at a former period.

Some writer has said that London was not made great by the men who were born there, but by those who, as boys and men, came to the British metropolis, and as this was doubtless true in England, so is it true of America, and by just such men as the Knaptons.

WILLIAM KNAPTON.

William Knapton was born in England October 26, 1828, and was baptized in Doncaster Church, coming to America with his parents when 19 years of age, having learned the harnessmaking trade after a service of five and a half years.

He was married October 16, 1853, to Anna, daughter of Thomas Fallows, and sister of John, Daniel, William Fallows, and Bishop Samuel F. Fallows of Chicago. Soon after marriage he purchased 40 acres of land in Section 7, town of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin, which he

cleared of burr and white oaks, and began the life of a farmer in earnest.

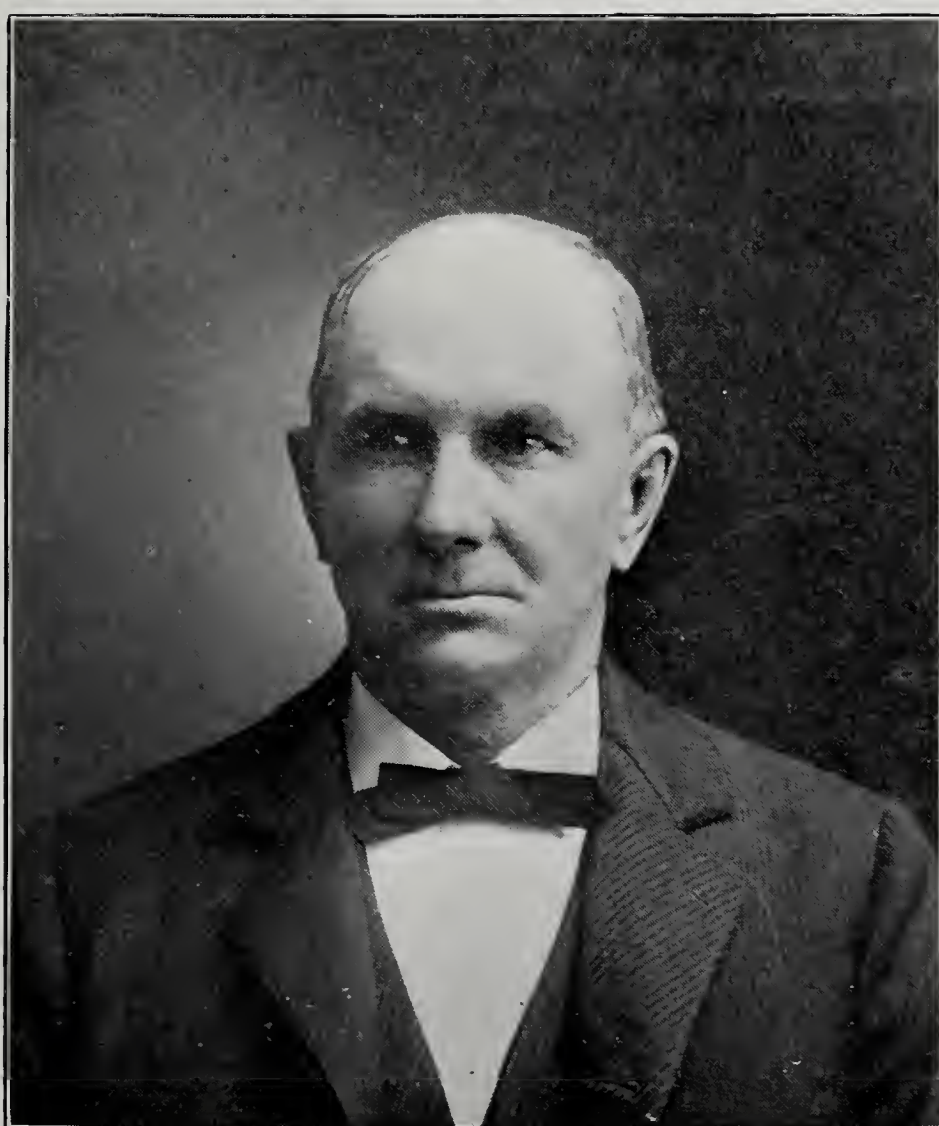
The children born to Mr. and Mrs. William Knapp were as follows: William Thomas, born April 6, 1856, married Della Roberts of Lincoln, Nebraska, July 18, 1896, and two children were born to them, Orris William, born September 1, 1897, and Maria Nellie, born March 1, 1899; Samuel Fallows, born November 19, 1857; Anna Jane, born July 21, 1859, married Moses Files of Nebraska September 28, 1887, and she died in Nebraska August 8, 1891, to whom two children were born, Ellery Knapton, born October 13, 1888, and Ruth Emma, born May 17, 1890; Emma Louisa, born June 11, 1861, married Benjamin Franklin Judkins in Deansville, Wisconsin, October 16, 1884, and they had five children, Paul William, born August 1, 1885, Mila Ann, born October 16, 1887, Erma May, born October 3, 1889, Abbie Lillian, born March 29, 1894, and one who died in infancy; Erma May, died October 30, 1897; Charles Carnley, born August 26, 1863, and died December 5, 1863; George Henry, born November 3, 1864, married Viola Thomas March 21, 1889, in Custer County, Nebraska, and they have four children, Bessie Viola, born December 21, 1889, Dean Russel, born September 25, 1893, Freda, born December 3, 1895, and Rexford, born January 15, 1898; Lillian May, born August 12, 1866, married Moses Files September 12, 1893, and now residing at Eagle, Nebraska; Heber Ashworth, born August 18, 1869, married Josephine Langlotz September 4, 1892, and they had four children, Harrold William, born in 1893, Walter, born September 15, 1894, Ethel Rachel Mabel, born June 2, 1898, and Emma Gracie, born October 7, 1899; Ezra, born August, 1869, died September 28, 1869.

William Knapton, by industry, perseverance and some self-denial has succeeded in securing a nice farm of one 140 acres in the town of Medina, Wisconsin, and a comfortable home in the Village of Marshall, where he now resides, and as the shadows of life lengthen he looks back over a busy life, with its attendant cares, and feels that he is justly entitled to take things easy the remainder of his days.

William Knapton has always had a good standing among his neighbors, and was for nine years a member of the School Board. For fifty-six years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held various offices in the Church. In politics, like the rest of the family, he is a Republican. He is an ardent temperance advocate, and is always found on the right side of all the moral questions of the day; never yields his integrity, or compromises with a wrong.

ISAAC CHRISTOPHER KNAPTON

was born at Bramhope, England, December 26, 1836, and when 11 years of age came to America with his parents, settling on a farm located in Section 7, town of Medina, Wisconsin, where he assisted his father in clearing the farm and breaking the land, until he was 21 years old. His father, having a large family and being limited in means, was not able to give his children such an education as he would like to have done. Isaac got the most of his education in England, and only received six months' schooling in this country. After attaining his majority he worked out by the month, teaming, at \$12 per month, which occupation he followed through the winter. March 1, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Agnew, daughter of Robert Agnew, who came to



I. C. KNAPTON.

America in 1853 from the Parish of Donaghdee, Ireland, twelve miles from Belfast. Mrs. Knapton was born November 1, 1840, in the County of Down, Parish of Donaghdee. After their marriage they lived on a rented farm for three years, during which time a daughter was born to them, Priscilla Ann, who was born December 14, 1858, and died of diphtheria July 19, 1861, aged 2 years, 7 months and 5 days. Mr. Knapton worked the farm on shares until 1861, when he purchased 80 acres in the town of Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, and moved on it in March, 1861. April 26, 1861, their son, Edward Robert, was born, who married Anna Cripps, who was born in the town of York February 3, 1871, and they have two children, Edith Knapton, born April 20, 1892, and William Knapton, born September 13, 1895. In November, 1861, Mrs. Knapton was taken sick with inflammation of the bowels, which terminated in typhoid fever, from which she was an invalid all winter. In March, 1862, Mr. Knapton sold his farm and removed back to the town of Medina, and followed breaking in the summer and threshing in the fall for about twenty years. In the fall of 1862 he rented the Agnew farm for 3 years, and in 1866 he purchased 95 acres in the town of Medina, Wisconsin for \$850. January 20, 1867, their son, John Harvey, was born, who married Anna Orton, born in Milwaukee September 7, 1872. In September, 1893, John H. bought a house and lot in Deansville, Wisconsin, where he lived for three years. He then moved to his father's farm, which he works on shares. They have four children, Ruby P., born September 18, 1894; Isaac C., born May 18, 1896; Frank, born April 18, 1897, and Nellie Armenia, born December 20, 1898; Priscilla Ellen, born January 1, 1874, who married James A. Wood April 6, 1895, and now resides in the town of York on the old Wood homestead. She was a very successful school teacher for five terms. August 20, 1869, their daughter, Edith Perry, was born (she had been an exceedingly successful school teacher for three terms), and died of diphtheria September 6, 1887, aged 18 years and 17 days.

In 1878 Mr. Knapton purchased 20 acres of wood land in Deerfield, Wisconsin, which he still owns. In November, 1883, he purchased the Agnew farm of 90 acres, and in September, 1895, bought ten acres of W. H. Porter, that joins the Agnew farm, and built a house and barn, and lives there at the present time. It is known as "Mile End."

During the Civil War Mr. Knapton was drafted and paid \$300 for a substitute. At a succeeding election objections were interposed to his voting because of the claim that he had never been naturalized, so he took out his "papers."

Isaac C. Knapton is a strict temperance man, and was a charter member of the Temple of Honor of Marshall; is a staunch Republican. He is a self-made man, and but few men have had a more successful life. He is the owner of 215 acres of fine farming land valued at \$60 per acre, all paid for. He also has a one-ninth interest in the old homestead which is valued at \$10,000, but which is subject to a life lease in favor of his sister Sarah.

In the spring of 1867 he was elected Sealer of Weights and Measures for his town; in 1868 he was elected Town Treasurer; was District School Clerk for seventeen years; Deputy Sheriff for three years. In

the spring of 1871 he was elected Assessor of the town, and during the next thirteen years he held that office nine terms; was Master of the Marshall Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and during the Blaine campaign was Chairman of the Town Committee and a member of the Republican County Committee. He was one of the organizers of the Town Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been the agent since its organization, and was its Treasurer for four years and Secretary for five years.

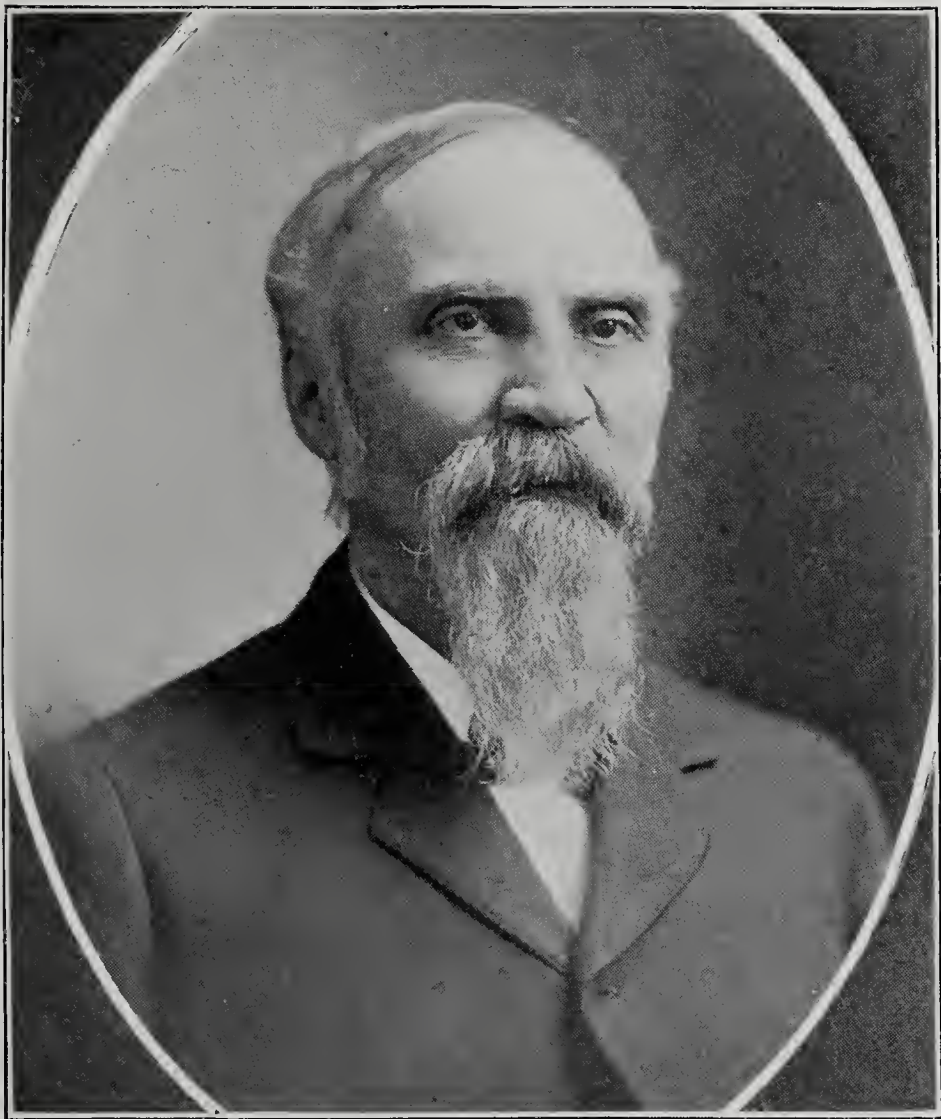
The success of Issac C. Knapton is emphasized by the fact that he began life under conditions which would have kept most men from becoming successful. But by energy, perseverance, integrity in word and deed, and good business judgment, he has succeeded in attaining a position which any man might be justly proud of.

JOSHUA CARNLEY KNAPTON

was born November 7, 1843, in England, and came to America with his parents when but five years old. His early history, like that of his family, consisted of hard work, as was the case with all the boys whose parents came to Wisconsin when it was a comparative wilderness. His opportunities for education were exceedingly limited, but being an active, persevering, pushing young fellow, he made the very best use of the opportunities presented. As he approached manhood his love for his adopted country grew stronger, and the fires of patriotism kindled in his breast, and he showed love for the old flag by enlisting in the Civil War January 4, 1864, in Company A, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, was sent to the Western department and was in the Red River campaign, where, in the battle of the Cross Roads, he was taken prisoner and sent to Tyler, Texas, and from there to Dallas, where, after eight months in the stockade in the open air, he was exchanged December 8, 1864. He then went to the Marine Hospital at New Orleans, where he remained until March 1, 1865, when he was given sick furlough for sixty days. Returning home he was finally mustered out May 15, 1865. He soon after purchased 100 acres of land adjoining the old homestead, where he still resides, and having purchased 60 acres from the homestead, now owns 160 acres of excellent farming land, and takes life as it comes, without fretting or worrying. Being a bachelor, his sisters, Mary Ann and Sarah, make their home with him and look after the household affairs.

Joshua C. Knapton was a staunch Republican and always strictly loyal in his party affiliations until 1896, when he became a Silver Republican, and has since voted with the party advocating the silver cause. He is not a member of any church, but has always given them his support.

Mr. Knapton is very much interested in music, and aside from several instruments which he owns, he has a fine cabinet organ in his home, on which he plays, and thus passes many pleasant hours. The writer has known Joshua Knapton from boyhood, and cheerfully bears testimony to his estimable qualities and kind, generous heart. He is now the Supervisor of the town of Medina, Wisconsin, and is exhibiting good judgment in conducting the affairs of his town. He is a man who is universally respected, is upright in all his dealings, and a worthy citizen.



DAVID J. HOYT.

DAVID J. HOYT.

MEN who are resolved to find a way for themselves, will always find opportunities enough; and if they do not lie ready to their hand, they will make them. Such a man we find in the subject of our sketch; and one of the rules of his life has been to deliberately consider the practicability of a thing before he undertook it, he then felt that with perseverance, the odds and ends of time could be worked up into valuable results.

David J. Hoyt was born in the town of Wheelock, Vermont, August 1, 1842, and is the son of Captain David M. Hoyt, who was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1799, and Mary (Sanborn) Hoyt, who was born in Sanborntown, New Hampshire. They were married in Wheelock, Vermont, where both were living at the time, and where the Captain was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1845, with his family, he emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Jefferson. The same year, soon after locating in Jefferson, he met with a double bereavement, first by the death of his infant son Charles, then by the death of his wife. He then removed to Lake Mills and located on a farm in Section 16, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died October 3, 1865. The children born to Captain and Mary (Sanborn) Hoyt were: Juliet, married I. W. Wardwell, who now lives in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; Oscar was born in Wheelock, Vermont, January 26, 1829, coming to Wisconsin with his parents, and in 1849 went to California, where he was fairly successful. Remaining there about three years, he returned to Lake Mills, where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his days. He was married to Emeline Doolittle and five children were born to them, and his only daughter, Inez L., is the wife of Frank K. Ryder of Waterloo. He died in Lake Mills, Wisconsin. Fittzlan Amanda, who died when quite young; Amanda Fittzlan, born in Vermont, married Alpheus P. Ellerton of Lake Mills, and died in Waupaca, Wisconsin, about 1862; William Sanborn, born in Lyndon, Vermont, in 1835, and at the age of 16 went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he took a position as brakeman on the railroad. By carefulness, industry and zealous care of the company's interest for two years he was rewarded by an appointment of conductor, which position he held for seventeen years. During that time he married Miss Libbie Miles of Mamaroneck, Connecticut, and soon after resigned his position and went to Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, to engage in the oil business, and with his family now resides at Burning Well; Annette, born in Lyndon, coming with her parents to Wisconsin, was married to Daniel Seldon of Cleveland, Ohio. He died, and several years later she married William Hoag of San Jose, California, where she is now living; David J., our subject, and Charles, an infant son.

David J. Hoyt came to Wisconsin with his parents in the spring of 1845, settling 2½ miles north of Jefferson on a farm. His mother dying soon after, the care of the family devolved upon his elder sister, Juliet, for about one year, when she married, and Amanda assumed the care of the home until David was 8 years old, when his father married Mrs. Polly Allerton, who died in Lake Mills about 1870, surviving her husband about five years. David remained at home until he became of age, working on the farm. He then took the farm on shares, but owing to many discouragements, chiefly the invasion of the chinch bugs, which destroyed his crops, and an accident which crippled his hand for life, which happened when he was about 15 years of age, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun while climbing a fence, he resolved to quit farming and seek a living, if not a fortune, in some other direction. In the spring of 1865 he went to New Haven, Connecticut, and got a job of breaking on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., where he worked for one month, then engaged with Rawlin Bro.'s to go to Pitt Hole Center, Pennsylvania, in the oil regions, to run a stationary engine at a compensation of \$6 per day. He had been with this firm but a short time when he was called to Wisconsin by the death of his father, but did not arrive until after his burial.

Feeling the need of an education, he then attended school at the Jefferson Liberal Institute for two years, excepting winter months, when he taught school to pay his tuition and living. He also attended school in Waterloo for a time, after which he engaged with Jardee Bro.'s of Madison, at a salary of \$45 per month to sell agricultural implements, and so successful was he as a salesman, the second year they gave him \$800, and the third year \$900. At the end of that time he entered into contract with S. L. Sheldon of Madison in the same line of business, at a salary of \$1,000 per year, which was increased to \$1,200, and he held that position for nearly twenty years, and it was said of him that he was the best business man and salesman they ever had in their employ. During that time Mr. Hoyt was married to Martha P. Bishop, and resided in Madison. Two sons were the result of this union, Charles, who died when six months old and is buried in Madison, and Heber Bishop Hoyt, who was born April 23, 1877, in Madison. Heber moved with his parents on a farm in Lake Mills which his father owned, and after three or four years removed to Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he attended the High School in that village, from which he graduated in 1893, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1897, and immediately entered the Law School of the University, from which he graduated June 1, 1899. Heber then went to California, thence to Seattle, Washington, where he located in the practice of the law, being the senior member of the firm of Hoyt and Frye.

In 1882 David J. Hoyt purchased the old Union Block in Waterloo, and in 1887 purchased the implement business of his employer, Mr. Sheldon, in Waterloo, and has successfully carried on that business ever since.

Mr. Hoyt's maternal grandparents were Elisha and Agnes (Moore) Sanborn, who spent all their days in Vermont, and the following children were born to them: Thomas, who died at sea; Daniel, who died in

Wisconsin; Benjamin, died in Lyndon, Vermont; William, died in Jefferson, Wisconsin; Elisha, died in Lyndon; Moore, died in Wheelock, Vermont; Charles, died in Lyndon; Lucy, died in Lyndon; Mary, mother of David J. Hoyt, died in Wisconsin; Elmira, died in Sheffield, Vermont, and Ann, who died in Wheelock.

David J. Hoyt was married, the second time, May 8, 1889, to Miss Lillian J. Ingalls of Janesville, Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Chauncey Langdon and Nancy Morgan Ingalls, and was born in Vermont January 9, 1857. Attending school at the Lyndon Seminary, she graduated from that institution June 8, 1877. Mrs. Hoyt is a most estimable lady, a worthy helpmeet, taking a deep interest in her husband's affairs, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Hoyt is a staunch Republican, and while he has never sought office of any kind, his fellow-citizens of Waterloo, without regard to party, unanimously elected him President of the village in 1893. He was also a member of the School Board for eight or nine years.

In religious matters, while Mr. Hoyt is not a member of any church, he is a firm believer in the existence of an overruling power, and fully subscribes to the teachings of the Golden Rule, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye so even unto them."

David J. Hoyt is regarded as among the best business men in the county of Jefferson, and is an example of patient and laborious effort, and the diligent cultivation of opportunities. He is a man who never waited for extraordinary occasions, but seized the common occasions and made the most of them, and is one of the best known dealers in agricultural implements in the state.



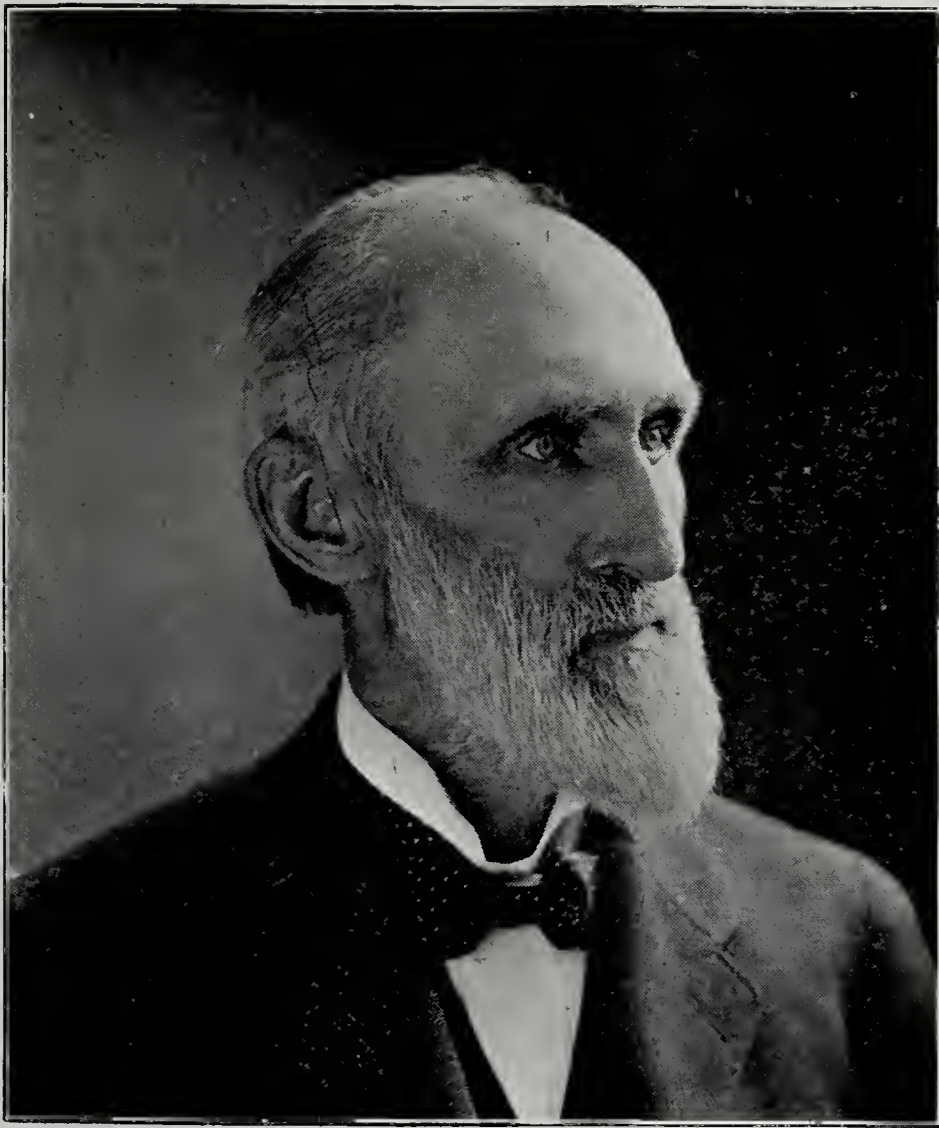
MARSHALL J. WOODARD.

WE have but to glance at the biographies of great men to find that the most distinguished inventors, artists and thinkers owe their success in a great measure to their indefatigable energy and close application. As this is true of the classes mentioned, so it eminently applies to men in all the walks of business life; and especially so to the subject of this sketch, who, beginning life as a farmer boy, never allowed a legitimate opportunity for improvement to escape him. Thus he honorably worked his way up and won the reward of diligent exercise of qualities of character made potent by the force of application, industry and integrity.

Marshall John Woodard, (the original name was WOODWARD, but the present generation have dropped the middle "w," and have adopted the name WOODARD,) the subject of our sketch, was born at New London, New Hampshire, September 2, 1830, and was the sixth child of John King Woodward, who was born July 9, 1795, and died at Watertown, Wisconsin, November 20, 1873, aged 78 years, 4 months and 11 days, and Mehitable K. (Sargent) Woodward, who was born March 14, 1801, and died at Oak Grove, Wisconsin, January 14, 1862, aged 60 years and 10 months. She was the daughter of John Sargent, and was married to John K. Woodward August 8, 1820, at New London, New Hampshire, and they had nine children, namely: Carlos, born February 3, 1822, and died February 22, 1822; infant, born April 7, 1828, and died the same day; Emily, born June 23, 1825, died July 29, 1826; Stephen S., born October 14, 1826, married Caroline C. Bortle February 25, 1855, and died June 10, 1896, at Watertown, Wisconsin; Daniel J., born July 27, 1828, married May Lowe May 23, 1860, who died February 20, 1866: he then married Abbie P. Booth September 4, 1867, she died February 23, 1891; he died September 11, 1898, at Appleton, Wisconsin; Marshall John, born September 2, 1830; Angeline S., born December 1, 1833, died August 3, 1835 (all the foregoing were born at New London, New Hampshire); George S., born at Hanover, New Hampshire, June 5, 1836, married Josephine Hambright, who died May 20, 1866, he then married Sarah Hambright, the sister of Josephine, and is now living at Appleton, Wisconsin; Susan A., born October 25, 1840, married Charles H. Ferry April 9, 1866, and is now residing at Appleton, Wis.

John King Woodward emigrated to Wisconsin in the year 1855.

Marshall J. Woodard is the grandson of Eliphalet Woodward, who was a soldier in the American Revolutionary War, born May 28, 1758, and died February 23, 1826, aged 67 years, 8 months and 25 days, and Martha (Gage) Woodward, who was born July 11, 1758, and died September 30, 1847, aged 89 years, 2 months and 19 days. They had eleven children.



MARSHALL J. WOODARD.

The very best information obtainable regarding the Woodward's in America is, that a family by that name left Ipswich, England, about the year 1634, and coming to America settled in the Province of Massachusetts, going out from there through different generations into what is now the New England States, and the direct line to which our subject belongs settled in New Hampshire.

Marshall J. Woodard's maternal grandparents were Daniel and Ruth Gage. The Gages in America trace their ancestry back through a long line to De Gaga or De Gage (sometimes written De Gauga), who in 1066 accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy into England, and after aiding in the conquest were rewarded with large grants of land in the forests of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, near which he resided. The record of the Gages can be traced clearly, without a break, from 1408 to the present time, showing that Daniel Gage is the fourth in the direct line in America.

Marshall J. Woodard came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located on a farm in the town of Oak Grove, spending the greater part of his time at this vocation until the spring of 1864, when he went to Watertown, Wisconsin, where, with his brothers George and Stephen, he established the bakery business under the firm name of Woodard Brothers, which they continued for six years, when they were joined by Jesse Stone, and the firm name changed to Woodard Brothers and Stone, under which name the business was conducted until its incorporation under the style of Woodard and Stone Company, and which has grown from a small local bakery to a large and profitable manufacturing and wholesale concern.

Marshall J. Woodard was married October 7, 1855, to Mary Spaulding, who was born at Augusta, Maine, March 10, 1833, and was the daughter of Ira and Mahala (Swallow) Spaulding. Ira Spaulding was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 17, 1801, and his wife, Mahala, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, September 28, 1804, and they were married in Dunstable November 3, 1823. They had four children—Asaph, Henry W., Mary and John. Mahala died August 28, 1840, in Belgrade, Maine, and Ira married for his second wife Hannah, sister of Mahala, December 20, 1840, and four children blessed this union, namely: Silas C., Emeline F., Ellen A. and Charles I.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Woodard six children were born, namely: Frank Elwin, born at Oak Grove, Wis., April 24, 1857, married Sara, daughter of Alexander and Sara Johnson, of Belfast, Ireland, March 10, 1897, now living in Watertown; Dura Marshall, born in New London, New Hampshire, December 18, 1862, married Guynoir Jean, daughter of Robert and Anna Williams Lewis of Watertown, June 29, 1891, now living in Omaha, Nebraska, and have two children, Annice Marie, born February 23, 1896, and Mildred Angie, born July 30, 1897; Minnie Lura, born in Watertown, Wisconsin, August 11, 1870, and died May 7, 1871; Lettie Alice, foster-daughter, born March 17, 1871, married Willis L. Cheney March 26, 1895, in Watertown, now living in Milwaukee, and have one child, Marshall Calvin, born September 22, 1897; William Henry, born September 21, 1872, in Watertown, married Ella Stewart Hart, daughter of Henry and Elvira (McPherson) Hart, in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, November 10, 1898, now living in Watertown; My-

ron Chester, born January 3, 1875, in Watertown, now living in Tower, Minnesota.

The grandparents of Mrs. Marshall J. Woodard, on the paternal side, were Ira and Joanna (Fletcher) Spaulding. The name "Spaulding" has been spelled in various ways—Spalding, Spalden, etc., but the present generation have adopted "Spaulding." As nearly as can be learned, they date back to the Pilgrim Fathers. Originally, Edward Spaulding came from Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, emigrating to America very early in the sixteenth century, settling in Braintree, Massachusetts, and later in Chelmsford. Mrs. Woodard's father, Ira Spaulding, being the eighth in the line of descent. Her maternal grandparents were Sampson and Ruth (Swallow) Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodard are now living in a beautiful home in the City of Watertown, respected by all who know them, and enjoying the fruits of a busy life. They recognize the fact that integrity in word and deed is the backbone of character, and that loyal adherence to veracity is its most prominent characteristic.



WILLIAM GINGLES.

HE who tills the soil is indeed a lord of creation and bends not the knee to King, Prince or Potentate. Such a man is William Gingles of Hubbleton, Wisconsin, and who thus shows the true Irish blood that courses his veins. He is the son of John and Jane Gingles (daughter of Ephraim and Mary Wilson). They were both born and married in County Antrim, Ireland, and on emigrating to America settled in St. Lawrence County, New York, and in 1854 came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Portland, Dodge County. They had nine children—William, the subject of this sketch; John, born February 14, 1836, married Adelaide Ghastin; Ephraim, born 1838, married Margaret Homer, died January 18, 1895; James, born 1840, married Mary Alexander, died December 28, 1894; Wilson, born 1843, married Ann Hannah; Mary, born 1845, married Albert Austin, died December 18, 1885; Margaret, born December 25, 1849, married Andrew Betts; Robert, born 1852, married Margaret Lusk; Jane, born March 24, 1856, died March, 1880.

William Gingles, the subject of this sketch and the eldest son, was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 1, 1835, and was married November 29, 1883, to Frances, daughter of William and Florella (Carr) Wood, who was a lady of rare qualifications, and for several years followed the profession of school teacher. She was born in Sharon, Connecticut, September 29, 1854, and four children have been born to them—Mary, born May 31, 1887; Willie, born June 29, 1889; Bessie, born February 4, 1893, and Frances, born February 10, 1895.

Mr. Gingles resides in the town of Shields, Dodge County, is a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican in politics, and was Town Treasurer one year, Assessor four years, and has been Clerk of the School Board for about twenty-five years. He is the owner of a nice farm on the Crawfish river near the Village of Hubbleton, and with his wife and their little family they have truly a "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Gingles has always striven to raise the standard of honest labor, and believes that he who is a stranger to industry may possess, but he cannot enjoy, for it is labor which gives relish to pleasure; and he early learned that one of the prime requisites of a young man's success was his willingness to work as hard as necessary, and that in this work-a-day world success must be sought, steadily, quietly, energetically, constantly; and if in the right spirit it will ennoble a man.

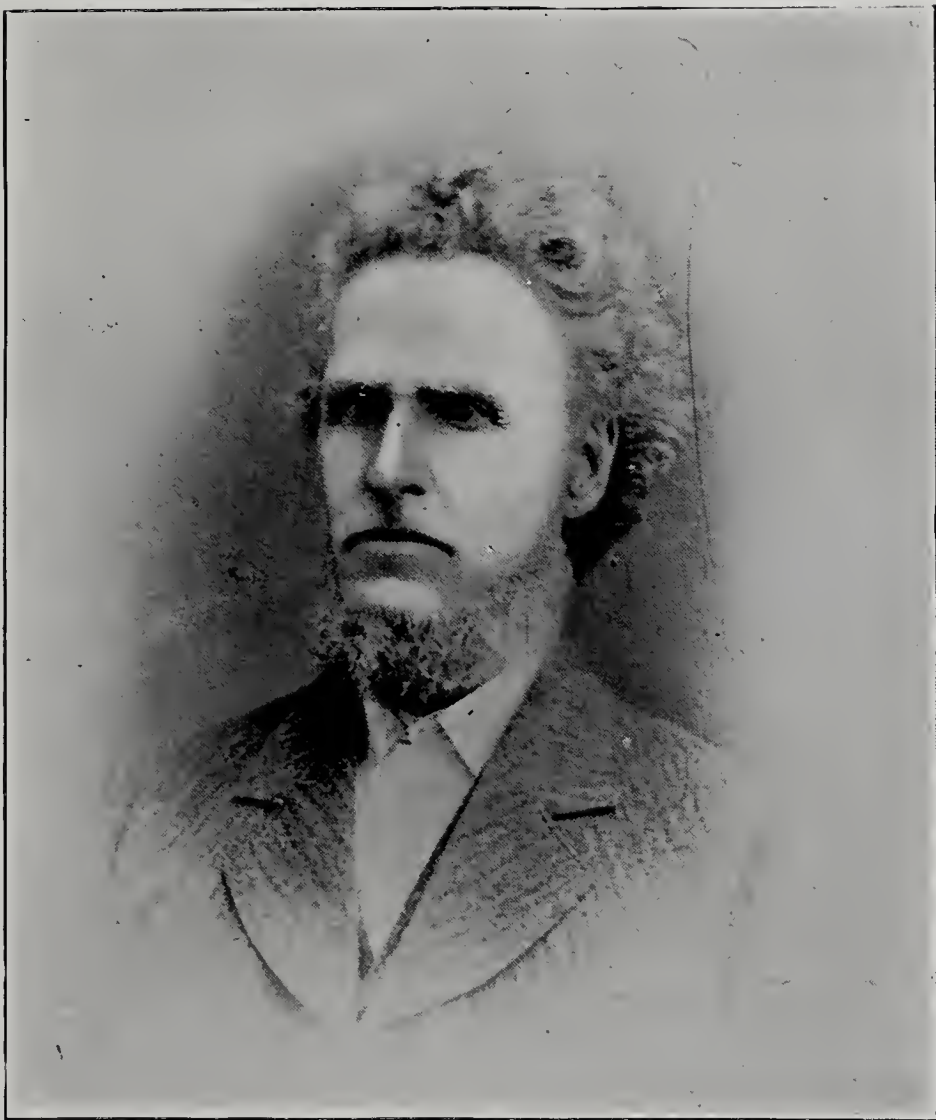
DANIEL CLARK WOOD.

HMAN'S own effort is one of the essential things in a successful life, and self-culture calls forth powers, cultivates strength of character and stimulates him to acquire knowledge by the active exercise of his own faculties. It was thus that Daniel Clark Wood started out in life. Being a poor boy, the son of a farmer, one of the first things in his early life was to think seriously about what he wished to be, and then he set about gaining his object. Knowing full well that his own tastes, temperament and environment must be his guide, he began on the lowest round of the ladder, and by his invincible industry, stick-to-it-iveness, honesty and strict attention to business he succeeded in elevating himself to a worthy position among successful men.

Daniel Clark Wood is the grandson of Elijah Wood, who was born in Wales, and died at the advanced age of 96 years. He is the son of William Wood, who was born in Sharon, Connecticut, and Esther (Conkrite) Wood, who was born in Schoharie, New York. They were married at Sharon, Connecticut, in 1809, and spent their lives in the towns of Sharon and Salisbury, Connecticut. Five children were born to them, three sons, George, Harmon and Daniel Clark, and two daughters, Harriet and Betsey, all born in Sharon, and all dead but Daniel Clark, the subject of this sketch, and Harmon, who is now living in the Village of Lake Mills, Wisconsin.

Daniel Clark Wood was born June 21, 1819, and came to Wisconsin in the year 1843, settling first at Lake Mills, where he has lived ever since on Section 32, town of Waterloo, and Section 5, town of Lake Mills. He was married in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, March 10, 1844, to Nancy, daughter of John and Nancy (Lester) Atwood, who was born in Egremont, Massachusetts, and died in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, March 4, 1894, and the following children were born to them: George Lester, Eugene, John Jay, Walter, Fred and Martha Augusta. Mr. Wood married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Jane (Crosby) Hildreth, daughter of Joshua and Nancy (Johnson) Crosby. She was born March 4, 1828, and married to Mr. Wood May 8, 1896. She had two children, Adelta and Arthur Grant Hildreth. In politics Mr. Wood is one of the leading Republicans of his town. In his earlier days he was a Superintendent of Schools, but of late years has been a prominent farmer, and for over twenty years engaged in making sorgum syrup.

Today, though over 80 years of age, Daniel Clark Wood is one of the best preserved men to be found in Jefferson County, and it may well be said of him that he is not 80 years old, but rather 80 years young. Being a man over six feet tall, erect and straight as an arrow, with an elastic step, a keen eye and a military bearing, he bids fair to be a centurion.



DANIEL C. WOOD.

CHARLES KEEFER.

AMONG the class of hardy pioneers who left their Ohio homes, where they were surrounded by the comforts of life and social privileges, and emigrated to what was at that time the Territory of Wisconsin, was Christian W. and his wife Mary (Jacques) Keefer. He was born in Pennsylvania October 1, 1811, and while yet a young man removed to Geauga County, Ohio, where he met and married his wife October 5, 1836. She was born in New York May 11, 1816, but removed to Geauga County, Ohio, with her parents while quite young.

Mr. Keefer learned the tailor trade, and followed that occupation for over twenty years, when, becoming wearied of such a sedentary life, he resolved to try his fortune in Wisconsin. Accordingly, in the spring of 1847, with his wife and family he started West, settling in the town of Elba, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where they lived with their family for many years. In a new country like this was at that time, they had many trials, hardships and privations to endure in order to clear up the wild land and bring it from a state of nature to a condition highly productive. But they battled with all the difficulties that met them on every hand, and with strong, brave hearts succeeded in bringing order out of what seemed a chaos. Their family consisted of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, namely: William Henry Harrison, born September 23, 1837, married Lida A. Hopkins, now lives at Columbus, Wisconsin; Francis Elmer, born October 8, 1839, married Ella Hopkins, died in the Civil War; Lenard Scott, born December 6, 1841, married May Rose, now living at Dell Rapids, South Dakota; Thomas, born June 21, 1843, died in infancy; Comfort B., born October 7, 1846, died at the age 16 years; Mary E., born January 20, 1849, married Charles G. Blythe, now living in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee; Lorinda, born January 15, 1851, married A. K. M. Pomeroy, now living at Lotis, Wisconsin; Harmon, born January 22, 1853, married Amelia Waddell, now living at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Clay, born October 1, 1856, married Clara Bromley, now resides at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Charles, born November 25, 1854, on the old homestead in the town of Elba, where he still resides, having married Miss Eva Roberts of Columbus December 11, 1878, who was born February 28, 1862. They had three children, Elmer, born September 2, 1880; Marcia, born April 11, 1884, and Laura, born November 20, 1888.

Charles Keefer is recognized as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and a man who from boyhood has taken deep interest in blooded horses, and today is the owner of some very fine specimens of horse flesh.

After fifteen years of married life death entered Mr. Keefer's happy home and took the wife and mother, who died August 27, 1893, and

who is buried at Columbus. He then struggled for several years alone to keep his little family together, when, November 25, 1896, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith of Elba, Wisconsin, who was born September 25, 1851, and was the daughter of Edward Smith. She has proven herself a kind, companionable, industrious and hospitable wife, and a good mother to his children.

In 1874 Christian Keefer and wife moved from the old homestead, taking up their residence in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he died June 27, 1885. In September, 1898, Mrs. Keefer (or grandma as she was called) went back to the farm to live with her son, Charles, who, aided by his faithful wife, spared no pains in making the dear old mother happy and comfortable in her declining years. She was called "home" March 11, 1899, respected and mourned by all who knew her. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. S. Johnson, and she was laid beside her husband in the beautiful cemetery, "Oakwood," at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.





CHRISTIAN W. KEEFER AND WIFE.

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY ROGERS.

A MAN to reach the goal of his ambition, no matter what obstacles he may encounter, must have a firm, unyielding faith in his abilities to succeed, which is one of the prime elements of success. As the acorn is destined to become the sturdy oak, so must a man who has a determination for success, have entire confidence in his abilities to overcome whatever obstructions he may encounter in the pathway of his life, and if he cannot find a way, it behooves him to make one. The world admires a man of energy and tact, and there is no grander sight in this world than that of a young man, fired with a great purpose, dominated by one unwavering aim, and Chatterson says: "God has sent his creatures into the world with arms long enough to reach anything they choose to be at the trouble to obtain."

William Henry Rogers, of Madison, the eldest son of John and Julia (Buckley) Rogers, who were natives of Ireland, was born in Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, March 15, 1850. When but two years of age his parents emigrated in 1852 to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Portland, Dodge county, where as soon as William was old enough he attended the district school, and assisted with the farm work. August 18, 1862, when he was twelve years old, his father enlisted in Company H of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers and went to the front, and later was detailed in the Sixteenth Ohio Battery where he served until the close of the war, being mustered out June 22, 1865. During his father's absence in the army our subject was the "head of the family," consisting of his mother, two younger brothers and two sisters. Those were trying times for the Rogers family, but the young fellow with a stout, brave heart met the difficulties and discouragements with a will and determination worthy of a much older person. During these years the idol which lay nearest his heart was an education. But his parents were in too meager circumstances to assist him in this, so at the age of fifteen his father, in recognition of his services during his enlistment gave him his time. He then determined to endeavor to reach his highest ambition, to acquire an education. He entered the Marshall Academy in Dane County in 1868, from which he graduated in 1871. He then entered the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin where he pursued a scientific course and graduated in the class of 1875. In the fall of the same year he became a student in the law department of the same University, where he completed his course in June, 1876. During all these years of his study he earned the money for his education running a threshing machine. At the close of his law course he located permanently in Madison to practice his chosen profession, and the same year he was nominated and elected District Attorney of Dane County on the Tilden ticket and ran

over 500 votes ahead of his ticket, receiving a majority of 700 votes, demonstrating at once his immense popularity. During his term of office he formed a partnership with Hon Rufus B. Smith. While yet a student in the University, September 25, 1874, Mr. Rogers married Miss Martha E. Snow, a University student, and three charming daughters have been given them, namely: Martha May; Alma Grace (married to Clark M. Putnam, who have one daughter, Grace Mildred, born November 13, 1899), and Agnes Maude.

In 1883, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, he allowed his name to be placed on the ticket as a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward of Madison, and was elected and chosen President of the Common Council and a member of the Board of Education, which position he filled acceptably for two years. In 1885, under President Cleveland's administration, he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, in which position he served with great credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the Department of Justice for four years. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Rogers was elected Mayor of Madison by a majority of 785, and after his inauguration he proceeded to put in operation a plan for the improvement of the streets of the city, which at that time were in an almost impassable condition; and today Madison owes its beautiful, well-macadamized streets to the energy, skill and executive ability and good management of Mr. Rogers. So popular had he become with the citizens, he was renominated by his party at the close of his first term as Mayor, and the Republicans in convention the same evening placed him at the head of their ticket, an honor never before or since conferred upon any candidate for that office in Madison. He proceeded from one step of improvement to another, always aiming at the greatest perfection possible. To Mr. Rogers' energy and interest in the public weal the city today is indebted for its electric car lines and many other municipal improvements. Such was Mr. Rogers' zeal in the interest of his city, many of his friends have styled him the "Boss Shepherd" of Madison.

In 1893 Mr. Rogers formed a law partnership with Frank Hall, Esq., under the firm name of Rogers and Hall, and in May Congressman A. R. Bushnell was taken into the firm under the firm name of Bushnell, Rogers and Hall. Later this firm dissolved, and after a time, in 1897, he formed a partnership with Colonel George W. Bird and Son, under the firm name of Bird, Rogers and Bird, which is today one of the strongest legal firms in the Capital city.

Mr. Rogers is, and always has been, a friend of the laboring man, and is especially strong among that class, as well as the farmers, and still continues his interest in agriculture both in Wisconsin and Nebraska, and in the latter state is the owner of a large and well-stocked farm. It was while on a tour of inspection of his farm in Nebraska some nine years ago that he met and became acquainted with William Jennings Bryan. A warm friendship at once sprung up between them, and as the years rolled by this became stronger. This fact made him the original Bryan man in Wisconsin.

In 1896 the leading Democratic papers of Wisconsin and Chicago strongly advocated his candidacy for Governor, but in order to cement



WILLIAM HENRY ROGERS.

the different factions, he withdrew his name at the convention, and in a ringing address nominated Judge W. C. Silverthorn of Wausau. His friends then insisted upon his accepting the nomination for Congress from the Second District, but that being the year of the great Republican "land slide," Mr. Rogers, as was every other Democratic candidate, was defeated. In 1898 his friend and partner, Colonel George W. Bird, presented his name to the Democratic State Convention in Milwaukee as a candidate for Governor, but not having had the time to make a close canvass, and being bitterly fought by the gold element of his party, he failed in securing the nomination. But those who know him freely assert that there is yet in store for him political honors, even greater than he has sought.

Mr. Rogers is one of the leaders, if not the leader, of the Silver Democrats in this state, and is recognized as Colonel William J. Bryan's "right bower" in Wisconsin politics.

As a public speaker Mr. Rogers is forcible, earnest and convincing, talking straight to the hearts of his audiences, and with all is personally popular with all classes.



THE KUSELS.

THE men who try for the highest results generally reach a point far in advance of that from which they started; and should they fall short of the end proposed, the effort cannot fail to prove very beneficial; and integrity in word and deed is the sure cornerstone of all business transactions. Our subjects are men of this character, and their success has been the legitimate and logical result of the means they sedulously employed to secure it. They have risen, step by step, slowly, but surely, to that eminence and distinction in business which ever follows a career of industry, honorably and energetically pursued.

DANIEL KUSEL, SR.

Daniel Kusel, Sr., was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, August 30, 1811, where in the earlier years of his life he was a manufacturer of tin and brass goods, but owing to the war in that country in 1848 he emigrated to the United States of America with his family in April, 1849, locating at Watertown, Wisconsin, June 22, 1849, over fifty years ago. He soon opened a tin shop and hardware store on the present site of the store of the D. and F. Kusel Company, now one among the largest hardware establishments in the Northwest, and whose name is a household word for many miles around. Daniel Kusel, Sr., with the aid of his two oldest sons, Daniel H. and Fred., conducted the business until 1864, when the sons took the active management, and at once set out to enlarge the business under the firm name of D. and F. Kusel, which was incorporated in 1897 as the D. and F. Kusel Company with a capital stock of \$50,000, and organized with D. H. Kusel as President and Treasurer, Fred. Kusel Vice-President and Louis Kusel Secretary. The founder of this mammoth business is still living, and though in his 90th year is still hale and hearty and a familiar figure on the streets of Watertown.

Daniel Kusel, Sr., was married in Germany in 1837 to Miss Doris Klappenbach, who was born in Germany November 9, 1809, and died in Watertown, Wisconsin, December 20, 1876, aged 67 years, 1 month and 11 days. They had four children, all born in Germany, consisting of three sons and one daughter, namely: Daniel H., born February 28, 1838; Frederick, born November 1, 1839; Sophia, born March 7, 1841, and August F., born March 29, 1843.

It was a great undertaking for Mr. Kusel to leave his native country, and many warm, personal friends, to come to a new country among strangers; but results have proven that it was a wise move for a man possessing the courage and industry which would enable him to surmount and overcome the many difficulties and obstructions. But he had the energy and capacity for hard work, coupled with honesty, integrity,



DANIEL KUSEL, SR.

economy, good health, good morals and a sound business judgment. These fit a man for almost anything, and as they were inborn in Mr. Kusel, it is not strange that a successful life should be the result, and that in the evening of his life he should have a competency and be respected and loved by all who know him, and be in the enjoyment of the full confidence of his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Kusel was one of the founders of the first Luthern Church in Watertown in 1850, and was active in the promotion of the Northwestern University, of which he was President and one of the Trustees until the encroachment of age made it necessary for him to retire from a work which always had a warm place in his heart.

DANIEL H. KUSEL.

Daniel H. Kusel, the eldest son of Daniel and Doris Kusel, was married in September, 1864, to Miss Sophia Thiessenhusen, who was born May 1, 1837, and died January 8, 1872. They had five children born to them, all in Watertown, Wisconsin, namely: Louis, born September 28, 1866; Metha, born October 1, 1868, and died in 1871; H. Daniel, born July 12, 1870; Ernest, born October 26, 1871, and Sophia L., born January 8, 1872, and died April 4, 1886.

Mr. Kusel married for his second wife Mrs. Christiana Oestreich, November 29, 1874. She was the daughter of J. G. Huether, and was born in Germany May 16, 1842. Two children were the result of this union, Jennie L., born December 14, 1875, and George H., born March 22, 1878. Mr. Kusel adopted the son of his second wife, Max G. Kusel, who was born at Juneau, Wis., September 12, 1869, and married Amanda Schempf June 25, 1896.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Kusel was elected Alderman of the Fifth ward of Watertown, but has been too busy a man since to take any very active part in politics. Aside from assisting in the management of the large and increasing business of the D. and F. Kusel Company, he is largely interested in several manufacturing concerns, and is the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Watertown. But with all these varied business interests, he manages to find time to assist enterprises of public utility and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to anything which has a tendency to promote the welfare of his city. He is a man of keen sense of honor, scrupulously avoiding mean actions, and his standard of probity in word and act has always been high, and with a fixed determination and a firm resolution to make a way, if no way is open.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK KUSEL.

Captain Fred Kusel, the second son of Daniel and Doris Kusel, was married March 4, 1864, to Miss Marie Bodin, who was born in Germany April 27, 1845, and was the daughter of Peter Bodin, who was born February 24, 1806, and died March 20, 1877, and Doris Johanna (Hansen) Bodin, who was born July 1, 1806, and died December 27, 1893, both born in Germany, where Mr. Bodin was a lawyer, but after coming to this country he abandoned the law and contributed to the Herold Republican in Milwaukee.

Six children were born to Captain and Mrs. Kusel, all born in Watertown, namely: Theodore D., born January 31, 1865, married Cora Sehrt of Waukesha, January 12, 1895, who was born in Waukesha June 23, 1868;

Bertha Jean, born August 9, 1868, married Paul Valerius June 14, 1888, and two children were born to them; Doris Marie, born February 21, 1891, and Paul Kusel, born June 20, 1893; Frederick Jr., born September 12, 1870, and died in May, 1879; Edward J., born September 17, 1872, and died November 27, 1896; Arthur H., born November, 17, 1874, and Walter H., born February 18, 1882.

Captain Kusel came to Watertown with his parents when about ten years old, attended school for a time when he entered his father's store to learn the tin and hardware business, remaining there until he attained his majority, when he went to Galveston, Texas, where he was employed in the hardware business.

When Fort Sumpter was fired upon and the Civil War was opened, he was waited upon by a delegation of the citizens of Galveston and urged to enlist in the cause of the South, but he told them that not being a citizen of Texas he would return to his home (?) in Memphis, not daring to let them know he was a Northern man. He secured passage on the freight boat "Alexander Scott," which stopped at Baton Rouge and took possession of the equipment and stores of the United States Arsenal, which booty they left at Memphis, and the boat was decorated with the "Stars and Bars," and treasonable speeches were made, which caused the loyal blood of our subject to boil, but recognizing the danger, he said nothing and made his way on to St. Louis. He arrived there about the time General Lyon took possession of Camp Jackson. Mr. Kusel then returned to Watertown, and again went to work in his father's store. As the war progressed his German blood grew hotter, and his love for and loyalty to his adopted country grew stronger and stronger, until the summer of 1862, when, with C. A. Mengis, he began recruiting a company, having been commissioned August 11 by Governor Salmon as a recruiting officer, and in three days he reported 103 men for duty, and was assigned as Company E to the Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and commissioned as First Lieutenant of the Company August 18, 1862, and his comrade Mengis was commissioned Second Lieutenant. His command was assigned to the Western Department, and on a long march in Missouri many were overcome by the heat and fatigue. Reaching Springfield, Missouri, an exchange of their heavy Russian guns was made for the lighter Austrian rifle. Forced marches were the order, and after several of them, they finally reached Fayetteville, Arkansas, where the troops were mobilized for battle, in which engagement they were at once active participants, without rest, after a hard march without rations. This battle was hotly contested, but the Twentieth Wisconsin made a lasting record. Lieutenant Kusel, while charging a battery, received a flesh wound in the hip, and his clothing was riddled with rebel bullets. The regiment lost 300 brave men. At the battle of Prairie Grove, later, his regiment won laurels which made every loyal son of Wisconsin proud of its "Twentieth."

Six days' rations were issued to them on the 27th of December and they began a forced march to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, and when within about ten miles of that place they captured several hundred prisoners, a ferry boat and two steamboats loaded with supplies. Later they went into camp at Lake Spring, Missouri, and afterwards were or-



DANIEL H. KUSEL.



CAPTAIN FRED KUSEL.

dered to Vicksburg and took part in the siege of that place, and where, as Captain of Company E, Mr. Kusel celebrated the Fourth of July protected by the "Stars and Stripes."

The Twentieth Wisconsin did effective work on the Yazoo River, capturing several hundred prisoners, whom they paroled, and then returned to Vicksburg. From there they went to Port Hudson, then to New Orleans, thence to camp at Carrollton, where Captain Kusel was taken sick and sent home on furlough, and later reported at Madison for medical examination, when being informed by the medical staff that his recovery was doubtful, he resigned October 2, 1863.

In January, 1864, the Captain formed the partnership with his brother Daniel, which is referred to in this sketch.

In politics Captain Kusel is a Democrat, but not of the offensive stripe. He has been honored several times by his fellow townsmen by his election to the office of Mayor of Watertown, first in 1872, and the last time in 1892. He was elected to the State Senate in 1884, but owing to his rapidly increasing business he was compelled to decline any further honors in that line. He had previously served as a member of the City Council for twelve years, and as Supervisor for four years, and it is said of him that in all positions of trust to which he was called he always served the people well and honestly.

These are, of course, elementary conditions which underlie success in every walk of life, conditions which involve forethought and consideration in order to shape a man's course and shape his end. The elementary conditions in Captain Kusel were persevering and patient energy, stimulating him always to renewed efforts, evoking his best powers and carrying him onward in self-culture, self-control and growth in knowledge and wisdom.

Captain Kusel is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, with his estimable wife, a communicant of the Lutheran Church; a public spirited and loyal citizen, and one worthy of all the praise that may be bestowed upon him.

AUGUST F. KUSEL.

August F., the third son of Daniel Kusel, Sr., married Margaretha Heller March 2, 1866. She was born in Saxton, Germany, February 19, 1847. They had eight children, namely: Augusta S., born December 2, 1866, died December 29, 1869; Dorathea E., born September 16, 1868; Daniel J., born January 20, 1871, died November 2, 1892; Will M. F., born February 23, 1873; Eliza S., born April 2, 1875, died September 28, 1895; Osker H., born August 28, 1877; Clara C., born February 22, 1880, and Mary A., born June 19, 1887.

August F. enlisted in Captain Kusel's company as a private and was promoted to Sergeant.

SOPHIA KUSEL WINKENWERDER.

Mrs. Winkenwerder, the only daughter of Daniel Kusel, Sr., married Henry Winkenwerder March 4, 1864, and he was born in Germany August 31, 1831. Six children blessed the union, all born in Watertown, as follows: Dora, born January 7, 1865; Henry D., born March 16, 1878; Mary, February 13, 1866, died in 1868; Ida, born September

17, 1873, and died in 1877; Ella, born December 24, 1870, and Otto D., born July 17, 1871.

That the lives of some men should be perpetuated in history as an example for coming generations there is not the least doubt. The beginning and accomplishment of some men act as a stimulant to those who are starting out in life to gain fame and fortune. To such the career of the Kusels is certainly worthy of emulation, and we feel impelled, from a sense of duty, to call special attention to them, as it should serve as an object lesson to the young men of the future. Probity is one of the finest attributes in the character of man, and there is no doubt but that the Kusels possess it in an eminent degree.





D. Blumenfeld

DAVID BLUMENFELD.

ENERGY of will may be defined to be the very central power of character in man; it gives impulse to his every action and soul to every effort, and the hope is based on it that gives the real perfume of life. This energy of will was well developed in our subject, and as he grew older new faculties developed, his mind broadened, and he took on enlarged views of life. He did not let the thorns which appear in every vocation shake his purpose, and he grew from an humble station to a position of usefulness by honesty, industry, punctuality, good business judgment and self-denial.

David Blumenfeld was born in Creglingen, Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, Germany, February 13, 1828, where he acquired his early education in the public schools. In 1841, when but thirteen years of age, being a poor boy and compelled to hustle for himself, he went to Stuttgart and entered as an apprentice in a printing office, where he remained until February, 1848, when he took work at the case, first in the city of Neu-wied, and afterwards in Dusseldorf and Schwerin. In the summer of 1850, after having been discharged from military duty, he bade adieu to the Fatherland and sailed to America, landing in New York City August 15, when, after spending a few weeks in that city and Philadelphia, he came to Wisconsin and located at Racine. He set the first German type ever set in that city. Remaining in Racine until April, 1851, he accepted a position as foreman of the DAILY BANNER in Milwaukee, published at that time by Moritz Schoeffler, who was well known among all the printers in Germany, having been the foreman of the world-renowned printing establishment of Baron von Cotta of Stuttgart. In August, 1853, in company with John Kopp, he went to Watertown, Wisconsin, where they founded a weekly German paper called the WATERTOWN ANZEIGER, issuing the first number August 27, 1853. Mr. Blumenfeld has been in the editorial chair ever since, and since 1859 has been the sole proprietor of the WATERTOWN WELTBURGER, except that some ten years ago, feeling that he was growing old, he needed assistance in his arduous work, he took his son, Moritz F., into partnership. The WELTBURGER is now in its forty-seventh volume, and has grown from a very small beginning to one of the most influential Democratic German papers in the West.

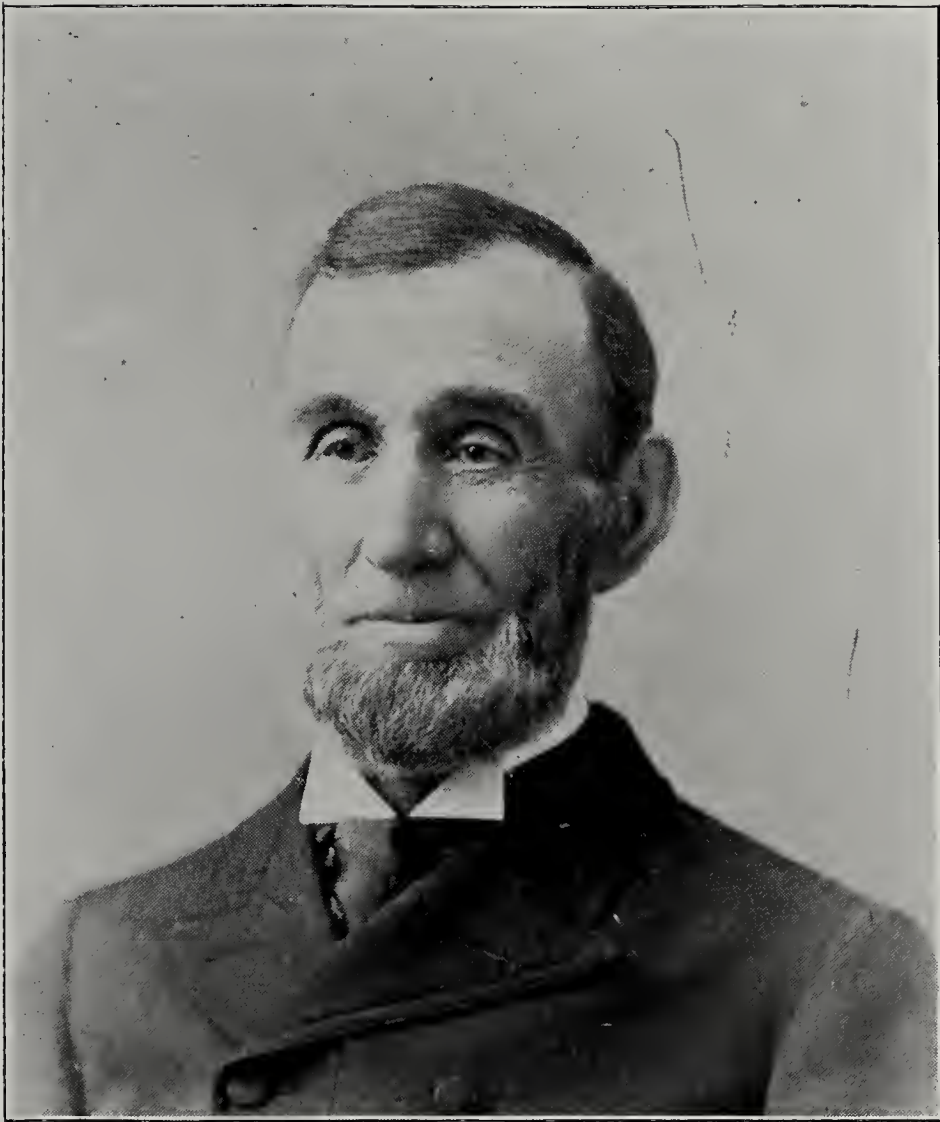
Returning to New York September 11, 1852, Mr. Blumenfeld was united in marriage to Miss Nanny Levensen, who was born in the city of Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, January 29, 1833. Seven children, five boys and two girls, were the result of this union, namely: Franklin Pierce, born in Milwaukee June 16, 1853; married Miss Bertha Faustmann of Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1876, and they have two children, Clara and Nanny; Emma, born in Watertown February 21, 1855, mar-

ried in 1878 to Julius W. Wiggenhorn at Watertown, and they have three children, one daughter, Elsa, and two sons, Constanz and Ralph; Bertha, born September 27, 1857, married in 1885 to Prof. Max H. Gaebler of Watertown, and they have one son, Hans; Moritz F., born November 10, 1859, married in 1889 to Mary Buchheit at Watertown, and they have one son, Franklin. Moritz was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Wisconsin by appointment of President Cleveland; Charles R., born at Watertown February 18, 1861, and is a lawyer; Ralph D., born April 7, 1864, married in 1892 to Daisie Blumfeld at London, England, and they have two sons, Dave and Geo. Elliott; Max, born February 27, 1869, married in 1893 to Minnie White at Madison, Wisconsin. They have one son, Charles. It is a matter of record that of Mr. Blumenfeld's children and grandchildren all are living.

Although Mr. Blumenfeld is nearly seventy-two years of age, he is still in active business, and may be found in his sanctum hard at work every day, feeling "that 'tis better to wear out than rust out." Whilst he has never been known as an officeseeker, yet his fellow townsmen have placed him in the School Board, and also as a member of the City Council, in both of which positions he served faithfully and well.

Such is a brief outline of the career of one whose life affords an illustration of the force of courage and industry which enabled him to surmount and overcome the difficulties and obstructions found on the pathway of life.





JOHN W. AMES.

JOHN W AMES.

[DECEASED.]

HUMAN knowledge is but the accumulation of small facts; and the practical is the question that meets all conditions of a life. Our subject was not like a mere straw thrown upon the water to mark the current, but deliberately considered the practicability of a thing before entering upon it. He was a man who saw much of the world, and the knowledge thus gained served him well through his life.

John W. Ames was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 17th day of July, 1817. He was a son of Sylvanus Ames, who lived in Boston and afterwards removed to New Bedford, where he was the proprietor of a hat factory. The mother of John W. Ames was Sally Pope, a native of New Bedford. When a boy of 16 years John W. Ames went to sea on a whaling voyage, and cruised all over the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in quest of whales. He afterwards made another voyage, spending about three years on the water. He visited many ports and various islands, and had many thrilling exploits and adventures. In 1834 he visited Cape Town, South Africa, and also the Island of Madagascar. He was always fond of relating his experiences as a seaman, and enjoyed the company of young men, of whose company he never grew tired.

Upon his return from sea in 1839 or '40, he found that his father and family, consisting of his mother, brother Francis, and sisters Mary Ann, Lucy, Kate, Sarah and Naby, had removed to the State of New York, which was considered at that time to be the "Far West," which in fact it was, as they had to travel via Long Island Sound and Hudson River. He helped his father clear up a farm, and afterwards married Phoebe Ketchum of Batavia, New York. The result of this union was Charles W. Ames, who was born December 10, 1839, married October 18, 1862 to Adelaide Weston, and died at Leadville, Colorado, April 18, 1879. They had one daughter Kate, born July 5, 1866. His wife now lives in Iowa and his daughter in Madison, Wisconsin.

John W. Ames' first wife died when quite young, and September 12, 1847, when he was united in marriage to Mrs. Eleanor W. Wheeler of Rockford, Illinois, who was born December 8, 1819, and was the widow of Hiram N. Wheeler, and the daughter of Jesse and ——— Buckbee, she having two children at the time of her marriage to Mr. Ames, namely: John B. Wheeler, born March 6, 1838, married Mary A. Struble, May 17, 1865, and have one daughter, now Mrs. Ella C. H. Sager, who resides in the town of Cottage Grove, Dane County, Wisconsin, and Frank A. Wheeler, born April 18, 1840, married Jennie Hartwell September 7, 1862 and died October 29, 1864; they had one son, Frank, who now lives in Salt Lake City, Utah. His widow now lives in Illinois.

To John W. Ames and wife six sons were given, namely: Allen

Russell, born April 9, 1849, at Rockford, Illinois, married Alice Andres October 24, 1883, living at Madison, Wis., and has an adopted son, Edwin. He graduated at Albion Academy, and was engaged in teaching school until 1875, when he was elected Superintendent of Schools of the Eastern District of Dane County for two terms. Afterwards engaged in the mercantile business for ten years, when he removed to Colorado, where he followed the joint occupation of running a ranch and editing a country newspaper, later returning to Madison, Wisconsin, and is now a prominent real estate dealer in that city. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican; Sylvanus, born October 4, 1851, married Cora A. Downs December 25, 1884, living in Stoughton, Wisconsin, and have four children, Mary, Ruth Pope, John Burton and Alice. Was a teacher for many years, and is now a traveling salesman. Is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, and his family are connected with the Baptist Church. He is a Republican; Jesse Buckbee, born October 27, 1853, now living in the old homestead, which has always been his home, and where the last five children of John W. Ames were born; George Quinby, born January 30, 1857, married October 20, 1887, Emma J. Little, and have two daughters, Irene and Mildred. He was formerly a teacher, then employed in the Stoughton State Bank for eight years, then moved to Waterloo, Wisconsin, in 1890, where he has been employed in a bank, and where he has resided ever since; Fred. W., born August 21, 1859, married December 1, 1896, to Annie Orwin, and have one son, Worth. He was a teacher a number of years, and has always lived in the old homestead; Henry Tabor, born April 26, 1862, married June 4, 1887, to Anna McCulloch of Deerfield, Wisconsin. They have two children, John Frances, born May 12, 1889, at Deerfield, Wisconsin, and Mabel Eleanor, born March 14, 1891, in Waterloo, Wisconsin. He like his brothers began life as a teacher, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1890, and has practiced his profession in Waterloo ever since. John W. Ames, the subject of this sketch, died at the old homestead on Liberty Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin, February 4, 1895, where he had resided continuously since 1849, being one of the pioneers and earliest settlers of the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, Wisconsin.



MICHAEL A. JACOBS.

MICHAEL ANSELM JACOBS.

AS in plant growth every leaf and bud is seen to have an ideal towards which it tends, so in man each individual has this ideal self. Our subject in early life, though a farmer boy and early inured to work, set his standard high, and always sought to put his heart in whatever he undertook. As a result, today he is among the most prominent and successful young men in the state. He early learned that one of the most effective helps toward realizing an object proposed, was the conviction that it could and would be accomplished.

The "Blue Book of Wisconsin" in its biographical sketches says:

"Michael Anselm Jacobs (Dem.) of Beaver Dam, was born March 26, 1860, in Lomira, Dodge County, Wisconsin, removing to the town of Beaver Dam with his parents March 20, 1868. He was educated in the district schools of Lomira and Beaver Dam and St. Mary's school of the latter city, completing his studies with one term at Mt. Calvary College. He acquired most of his education after leaving school, possessing a private library of over six hundred volumes. He resided with his parents, working upon the farm, until February 26, 1887, when he removed to the city of Beaver Dam, and engaged in the retail lumber and coal business, in which he continued for four and one-half years, when in company with a few others he organized the German National Bank of Beaver Dam, which opened for business August 5, 1891, Mr. Jacobs being chosen assistant cashier and one of the directors. He was elected Clerk of the town of Beaver Dam in the spring of 1884, and re-elected in 1885 and 1886, resigning in February, 1887, on account of removing from the town to the city; was elected County Clerk of Dodge County in November, 1888, and re-elected in November, 1890, holding the office two full terms. Mr. Jacobs was appointed Chief Clerk of the General Land office at Washington, D. C., April 6, 1893, and continued in that position until December 20, 1893, when he resigned on account of urgent personal business at home. While Chief Clerk he was appointed World's Fair Commissioner for the Interior Department to the World's Fair at Chicago, and had charge of the opening of the Cherokee outlet in Oklahoma in September, 1893, by special appointment from Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; was Delegate to Second Congressional Democratic Convention in 1892 and Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee from 1892 to 1894; was Delegate to the Thirteenth Judicial District Convention held at Waukesha in 1896, which nominated J. J. Dick for Circuit Judge. Is at present actively engaged in the lumber and coal business at Beaver Dam. He was elected to the State Senate in 1898, receiving 4,874 votes, against 4,043 for David P. Doty, Republican." He represented the Fourth Ward of the City of Beaver Dam on the County Board of Supervisors for the years 1898 and 1899.

Michael Anselm Jacobs is the grandson, on the paternal side, of Michael and Cathrine (Braun) Jacobs, both of whom were born in Witzerath, Kreis Montjoie, Prussia. He was born in 1793 and died in 1829, and his wife was born in 1792 and died in 1862. On the maternal side he is the grandson of Henry and Gertrude Hartzheim, both of Kreis Montjoie, Prussia, and were married in 1818. He was born in 1798 and died at Theresa, Dodge County, Wisconsin, in 1864, and his wife was born in 1800, and died in Mayville, Wisconsin, in 1894. They came from Germany to Wisconsin in 1846.

Mr. Jacobs, our subject, is the son of Michael Jacobs, who was born at Witzerath, near Aachen, Rheinisch Prussia, November 2, 1823, and Cathrina (Hartzheim) Jacobs, who was born at Bickerath, Kreis Montjoie, Rheinisch Prussia, January 14, 1829, and died at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, January 5, 1874, aged 44 years, 11 months and 21 days. They were married December 16, 1856 and seven children was the result of the union, four daughters and three sons, namely: Mary, born October 26, 1858, married Thomas Ott, Calvary, Wisconsin; Michael Anselm; Kate Helen, born June 16, 1864, married Henry Fuesing, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Paulina, born July 27, 1867, single, living in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; John Conrad, born March 8, 1870, married Anna Murray, Chicago; Joseph Henry, born May 8, 1872, died October 18, 1872; Anna, born April, 1866, died December, 1866. Mr. Jacobs went to Beaver Dam in 1848 and later moved to Muskegon, Michigan, where he remained for six years, when he removed to a farm in Lomira, Dodge County, where he lived until March 20, 1868, when he went to Beaver Dam, where he now lives.

Michael Anselm Jacobs was married November 24, 1884, at St. Kilian, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, to Miss Theresa Mary, daughter of John Michael and Elizabeth (Galles) Flasch, of Ashford, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, who was born January 23, 1859. The result of this marriage is seven children, six boys and one girl, namely: Peter Raymond, born August 25, 1885; Albert Ferdinand, born January 24, 1888; Frank Michael, born April 8, 1890; Edward Henry, born January, 22, 1892; Agnes Mary, born August 20, 1893; Michael John, born February 28, 1897, and Raymond, born February 1, 1899.

M. A. Jacobs is a shining example of the fact that meritorious works are the result of time, close application, punctuality and labor, and that important things cannot be accomplished by inattention or mere wish—"Labor conquers all things."



JOSEPH H. WINTERLING.

JOSEPH HENRY WINTERLING.

WITH a firm determination to accomplish something, obstacles or no obstacles, with a firm determination to make a way, if no way was open, and with the fundamental rule of his life to always do his best, Joseph Henry Winterling, who was born in Bavaria, Europe, June 18, 1846, began life. He is the son of John Nickolas and Catherine (Schadell) Winterling, who were born in Bavaria and emigrated to America in 1848, when Joseph was two years old, settling on a farm in Section 5, of the town of Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

Joseph Henry Winterling lived with his parents on the farm until he was 30 years of age, when he was united in marriage June 1, 1870, to Sarah Jane Austin, daughter of Caspar Austin, one of the early settlers of the town of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin. She was born March 18, 1849. One son, Bert Austin, was born to them, July 29, 1881, who is now a student at the High School in Jefferson.

Mr. Winterling has a beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty acres, about two miles west of the center of the City of Jefferson, which is known as the "Spring Valley Farm," on which he makes his home, and from which he can see the city, and lying on the banks of the Crawfish river. The land is rich bottom land, which he has by a thorough system of drainage brought to a high state of productiveness.

Mr. Winterling is a lover of fine stock, of which he has some fine specimens. He gives his attention, however, principally to the dairy business.

One thing we should mention is the fine flowing well at the roadside, where he has built a large trough for public use, which is always full of clear, cold water, thus showing his love for the dumb animals.

Perhaps the best way to judge a man's character is to visit the neighborhood where he has spent the most of his life, and thus get a true estimate of his reputation and standing. This the writer did, and bears witness to the universal expression of confidence reposed in our subject as a gentleman of integrity and honor, and whose word in all business transactions is as good as a bond.

Mr. Winterling is a "hail fellow well met," and numbers as many warm personal friends as any citizen of Jefferson County; and perhaps there is no man in that or the adjoining counties who is better known, especially among those who annually visit the Jefferson County fair, of which Mr. Winterling has been Marshal for many years.

Familiarly known as "Joe," he is a man who is always ready to relieve distress, or do a favor for a friend, and to co-operate in the advancement of the common weal, and ever ready to give a hearty hand-clasp and a cheering word.

JOSEPH DORR CLAPP.

THAT is not the most successful life in which a man gets the most pleasure, the most money, the most power; but that in which a man secures the most manhood, and performs the greatest of useful work and human duty.

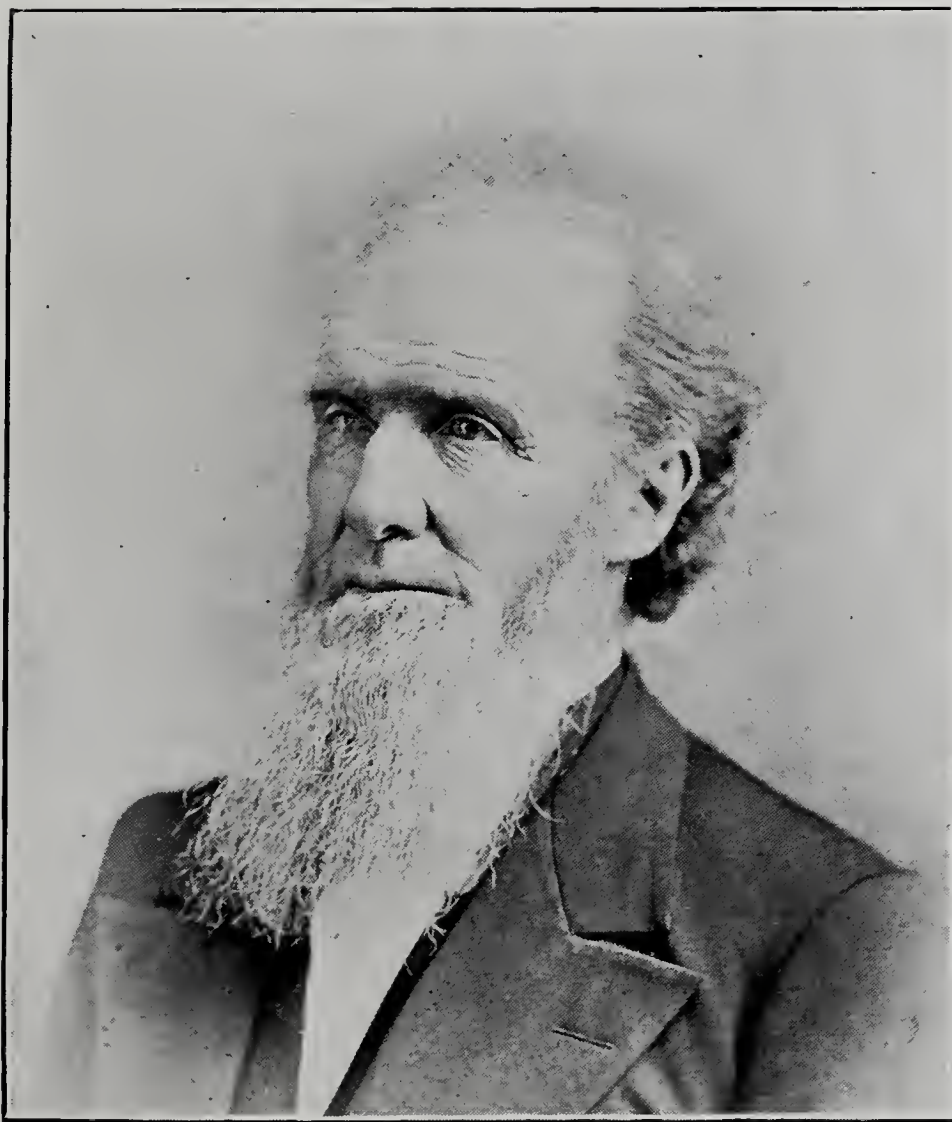
As an example of a high-minded business man, trained in upright habits of business, and known among men for his justice, truthfulness and honesty of dealing in all things, the career of Joseph Dorr Clapp may be briefly referred to.

Joseph Dorr Clapp was born in Westminster, Vermont, December 31, 1811. He was the son of Caleb and Nancy Dorr Clapp, originally of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Clapp family was one of the prominent families in Vermont, and identified closely with the history of that state. Mr. Clapp's father, was born May 9, 1764 and married Nancy Door, April 8, 1793, she was born May 31, 1770, and died in Wisconsin, September 17, 1840. They had six children, namely: Ann, born September 18, 1795, married Cyprian Stevens September 28, 1817, who died at Detroit, Michigan, July 21, 1830, and his wife died in Madison, Wisconsin, November 20, 1864; Susan Dorr, born March 18, 1797, married Joseph Willard, who died in the 54th year of his age. She died in Charleston, N. H., January 12, 1890. They were the parents of the somewhat noted Willard family of Washington, D. C.; Mark Richards, born March 3, 1803, married Olivia Holton, who died May 9, 1888, he died April 23, 1891; Frances E., born August 22, 1809, married Judge N. F. Hyer, and died in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, December 3, 1888; Joseph Door, our subject, and Sarah B., born March 22, 1814, married Levi P. Drake, who was born September 17, 1812. He was a very competent and successful surveyor, and laid out many of the roads in Southern Wisconsin in an early day. Mr. Drake died in Denver, Colorado, March 4, 1893, and his wife died in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, November 12, 1896.

Joseph Dorr Clapp's father having died in Westminster, Vermont, he came with other members of his family to Wisconsin in 1839, locating at Milford, Jefferson County. In company with his brother, Mark Richards, he bought 800 acres of government land and followed farming until 1857, when he purchased, and removed to his present residence in Fort Atkinson. He was married in the year 1841 to Zida Ann May, who died February 14, 1868. They had an adopted daughter, Ida May Clapp, who is now the wife of E. D. Scott of Chicago.

Mr. Clapp was married the second time to Mrs. Samaria C. Weld, widow of the late Dr. Weld of Terre Haute, Indiana. She had two children, Dr. W. H. Weld of Milwaukee, and Nellie C. Weld, now the wife of Norman M. Hopkins of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.



JOSEPH DORR CLAPP.



MRS. J. D. CLAPP.

SCHUYLER HYER.

[DECEASED.]

THE history of Wisconsin would be complete without mention of the Hyer family, who were among the earliest white people to invade the territory. Walter Hyer, (grandfather of Schuyler Hyer), was a native of Connecticut, and was living there when the father of our subject, David Roscoe Hyer, was born, November 7, 1774. He afterwards moved to Vermont, and settled in Putney, Windham County. Here, 1796, he married Miss Sally Smith of that place, who was born August 9, 1797, and died in Deerfield, Dane County, Wisconsin, July 8, 1851. They resided there about four years, when Mr. Hyer decided to engage in the fur trade in Southern Canada and Western New York. In order to have his family nearer his business, he moved with them to St. Lawrence County, New York, where he built the first frame house where now stands the city of Ogdensburg. His family remained there some seven years, he following his business of trading with the Indians.

In the year 1801 he traveled as far west as Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he remained some time buying furs of the Indians.

It was very interesting to his friends to hear him relate anecdotes and experiences while living and dealing with the wild men of the forest. During the time of his residence there he filled the office of Indian Agent in that county. He then moved with his family back to Vermont, and in 1820 again moved to the state of New York, settling in the town of Wilney, where he spent the remainder of his life working at his trade of carpenter and joiner and cabinetmaker. He died there September 24, 1835.

His family consisted of eight children, namely: Walter S., born October 30, 1797, who married Miss Patience Dwinnells, and had four children namely: Hiram, Charles, Louisa and Elma. He came to Wisconsin in 1839, settling in Milford on a farm, and worked at farming and carpenter business, and died there February 7, 1844; Schuler, our subject; Apolonia, born March 16, 1801, married Lewis Becker, lived and died in Wilna, New York; Laura, born May 25, 1803, married Thomas Brayton March 9, 1829. She died March 21, 1843. He was born December 12, 1790, and died December 19, 1853; Nathaniel Fisher, born March 2, 1807, in Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont. He learned land surveying, and took a course in law and was admitted to the bar. He came to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee, May 5, 1836, and was soon employed as magistrate and in surveying out roads, etc. During his residence in Milwaukee he was appointed to fill the office of Probate Judge, being the first man to fill that office in Milwaukee. About the year 1837, he, in company with his nephew, James Brayton, started west, following an Indian trail about fifty miles, where they found some curious ancient



SCHUYLER HYER.

mounds, which, upon investigation, led them to believe that they were the work of the Aztecs, a long-forgotten race. Concluding that it was the proper place for a town site, they then and there named it Aztalan, and proceeded to build a house, which was among the first frame buildings in that vicinity. He was married to Frances Elizabeth Clapp, who was born August 22, 1809, in Westminster, Vermont. Owing to poor health, and being advised by his physician to seek a warmer climate, about 1850 he went to St. Louis, and later to New Orleans, where he was engaged in topographical engineering, being on General Banks' staff. About 1877, feeling that age was creeping on him, he returned to Wisconsin and settled in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where passed the remainder of his days, dying September 12, 1886. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of Wisconsin. His wife died in Fort Atkinson December 3, 1888; Esther, born April 6, 1810, married Burick Ingraham, in Antwerp, New York; David R., born July 12, 1812, in Bennington, Vermont, and was married three times, first to Sarah Hawkins, about 1837. She died in Wisconsin in 1839. He then married Maria Campbell of Milford, Wisconsin, and three children were the result of this union, David, Frederick and Walter. She died about 1850, and he married for his third wife Miss Eliza Hyer, of Aztalan, by whom he had one son, Walter. He came to Wisconsin in 1839, settling first in Aztalan and later in Deerfield, Dane County, where he built a house on the stage line from Milwaukee to Madison, where he kept a station. In 1862 he moved to Springfield (Hyer's Corners, P. O.), Dane County, where he farmed and kept hotel and postoffice for about thirty years. In 1891, he sold out and purchased a farm near King's Corners, Sauk County, Wisconsin, where he resided until he died, January 22, 1897, at the age of 84 years, 6 months and 10 days. His widow and son Walter still live on the farm; Lucy Sabin, born September 26, 1815, married Lewis Foster of Antwerp, New York, June 12, 1836. They came to Wisconsin and settled in Aztalan in 1839. Later he moved to Madison, Wisconsin. He was elected to the Assembly one term. They had two children, Elma and Frances. He died October 9, 1891, and his wife died September 17, 1871. He was known as "Squire" Foster, as he had been a Justice of the Peace for many years.

Schuyler Hyer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Putney, Windham County, Vermont, September 10, 1799, and lived with his parents until he was 21 years of age, when he moved with them to Wilney, New York, in 1820, where, August 17, 1823, he was married to Miss Emily Brayton, who was born in Martinsburg, New York, April 25, 1804. She traces her ancestry back to Francis Brayton of Rhode Island, who was born in 1612. She was the youngest daughter of Asa Brayton, Esq., and Sally (Carr) Brayton of St. Lawrence County, New York. Her father was a native of Connecticut, but spent the most of his life in New York, following his profession of Civil Engineer, and with his son contracted for and built several miles of the Erie Canal. Her father kept toll-gate on what was then known as the Russel turnpike, and she well remembered the soldiers of the war of 1812 passing through their toll-gate. When she was 18 years of age her father, to whom she was greatly attached, died. Through mismanage-

ment of the estate she and her mother were left with limited means, and then it was that she, under the influence of a loving mother, learned lessons of economy and patience which developed her kind and sympathetic nature.

Schuyler and Emily Hyer had five children, four sons and one daughter born to them, namely: Nelson Carr, born August 8, 1825, married Sarah Jane Berzee, who died August 15, 1874, they had five children, Mary Saloma, born September 10, 1855, died February 16, 1872; Ella Marie, born March 4, 1858; Homer Nelson, born June 10, 1860; Horace Henry, born April 9, 1865; Emily Jane, born April 15, 1874, died in 1874. When the Civil War began Nelson was living in the Village of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, and enlisted September 12, 1861, in Company C, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in several battles, and at the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was shot in the breast, which caused his discharge in 1864. He moved to the state of Missouri in 1879, settling in Kansas City, where he worked at his trade, carpenter and joiner, for several years. September 28, 1886, he married Miss Julia Ann Chaney, of that city. Later he moved to Mound City, Missouri, and finally settled at Napier, Holt County, Missouri, where he died February 14, 1899, and was buried at Mound City in the Soldiers' Cemetery: William Rozell, born May 18, 1827, died October 28, 1846, aged 19 years, 5 months and 10 days; James Brayton, born September 9, 1830, died October 16, 1846, aged 16 years, 1 month and 7 days; Sarah Augusta, born October 17, 1840, married December 25, 1860, to Andrew C. Muzzy, who was born May 21, 1838, she died very suddenly December 2, 1875, in Medina, Wisconsin, leaving three children, Albert Nelson, born September 14, 1862, Willie Herbert, born November 19, 1870, and Herman Henry, born November 29, 1875; Henry Harrison, born in Aztalan September 11, 1843, who, being the youngest in the family, remained at home with his parents. In their advanced years the full control of the farm and their affairs devolved upon him. He was married October 25, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Frances Hyer, who was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 9, 1862. She was the adopted daughter of Judge N. F. and Frances E. Hyer. Two children were born to them, namely: Emily Frances, born August 13, 1888, and James Dorr, born August 6, 1889, both born on the old homestead in the town of Medina, in Section 14. Desiring to give his children the advantages of better school facilities, he rented his farm and built a home in the Village of Waterloo, to which, in the summer of 1896, he moved with his family, consisting of his wife and children and his aged father. Henry studied land surveying when a boy, and is now following that profession.

Schnyler Hyer, after his marriage, lived in New York State about eighteen years. He worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner, but hearing flattering accounts of the West from his brothers and friends who had emigrated some two years previous, he resolved to try his fortune in the then Territory of Wisconsin. So in 1841, bidding farewell to their friends and relatives, he with his wife and family of four children started over the lakes to Milwaukee. They found Milwaukee to be a small village, surrounded by rough and barren hills; and with a sick child, and their



MRS. SCHUYLER HYER.

money nearly gone, they felt quite discouraged. But Schuyler Hyer was not the kind of a man to allow discouragements to overcome him. He succeeded in engaging a man with a yoke of oxen to take them and their few effects to Aztalan, which, after fording bridgeless streams and encountering bad roads and inclement weather, they finally reached after several days of travel. Without money, and being some in debt, they with strong hearts and determined wills set about to make themselves a home. In doing so they encountered many obstacles and suffered privations, going without many of the comforts of life, but they struggled on. After two years' residence in Aztalan their son, Henry H., was born. As soon as Mrs. Hyer's health would permit, she being sick for nearly a year, they moved to the Village of Lake Mills, and from there to the town of Waterloo in 1844, where Mr. Hyer purchased 40 acres of land, which he afterward sold to Asa Favil, and entered from the government the place now occupied by Mr. Fink, about one mile east of the Village of Portland, Dodge County. It was while living there that they were called to mourn the death of two of their sons, William R. and James B., who died within two weeks of each other. Disposing of that farm, Mr. Hyer moved into the Village of Portland, where he remained until 1854, when he exchanged his property in Portland for a farm in the town of Medina, Dane County, which he put under the management of his son Henry, and where they lived for forty-two years, and where his wife died, December 9, 1893, after a few weeks illness, from grip, which developed into pneumonia. She was 89 years, 8 months and 14 days old.

The Waterloo (Wis.) Journal, in an obituary notice of Mrs. Hyer, says: "Mrs. Emily Hyer always bore her trials and troubles with fortitude and patience, and was ever ready to do a kind act and give a kind word to those in trouble. She was a great reader and took a deep interest in temperance reform, and by her precepts and example all through her long life will she be long remembered by those who knew her best. Although she was quite feeble and out of health for some time, she was confined to her bed but one week. She retained her mind and memory to the last, manifesting a perfect willingness to submit to the will of Divine Providence. In her last hours she called her family to her bedside, and kissing them good-by, with blessings on her lips, she peacefully passed from earth to that better land."

Schuyler Hyer died at the home of his son in Waterloo, December 27, 1896, at the ripe age of 97 years, 3 months and 17 days. He had always been a hardworking, industrious man, one who always had a due respect for his word, which was considered as good as a bond. He was thoroughly respected by all who knew him. Until the birth of the Republican party he was an old-line Whig, but after that was always a staunch Republican, although he never cared to enter the arena of politics, notwithstanding he held several local offices.

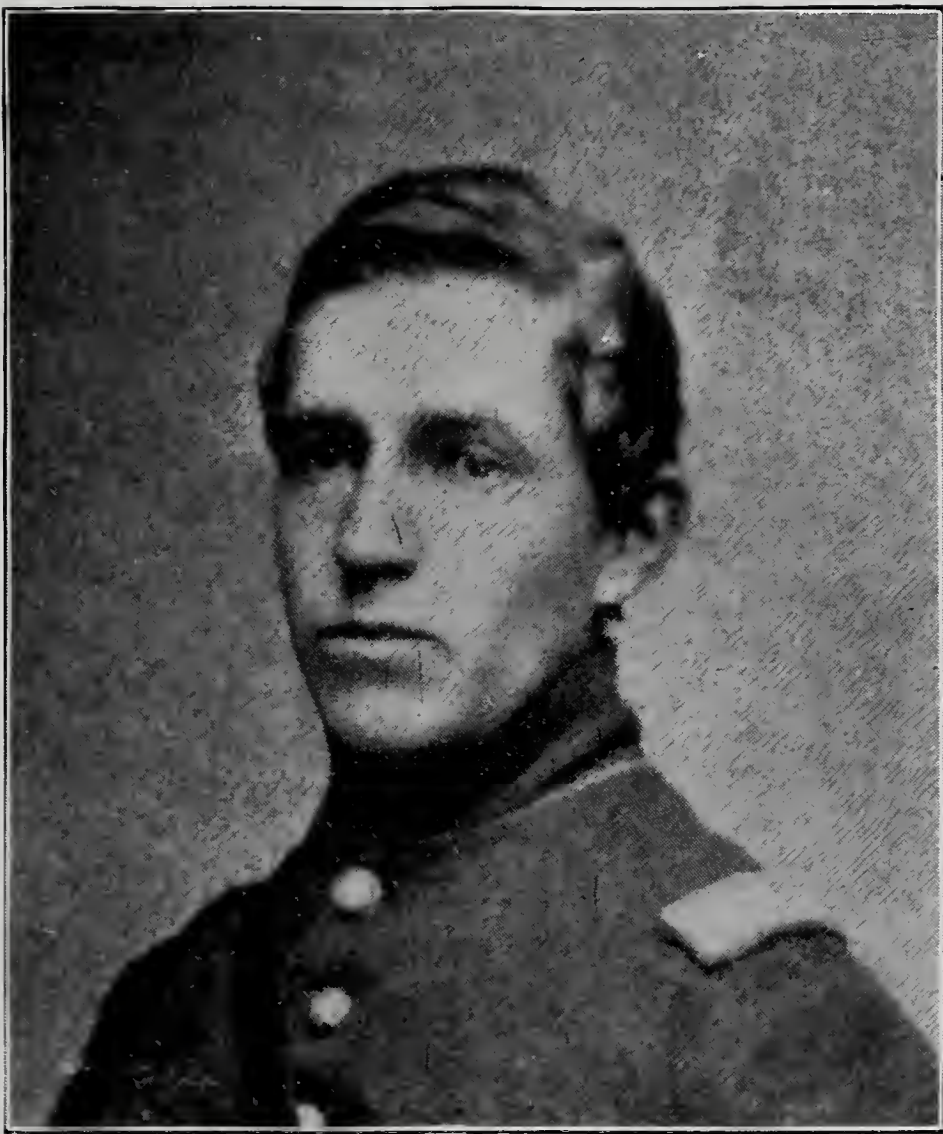
CAPTAIN GEORGE HYER BRAYTON.

[DECEASED.]

THE ancestry of our subject can be traced back in direct line for some five generations, to one Francis Brayton, who was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1612, and died in 1692. The grandfather of our subject was Thomas Brayton, who was born November 1, 1767, who was the son of Gideon Brayton. Thomas Brayton was married twice, first to Hannah Colgrove, by whom he had three children, namely: Thomas B., father of our subject, Jeremiah and William. He married for his second wife Mrs. Ruby Bingham, by whom he had three children, Johnson A., Charles D. and Mary A.

Captain George Hyer Brayton was the son of Thomas Brayton who was born December 12, 1790, who was twice married, first to Lora Pellet, March 3, 1813, who died May 5, 1828, by whom he had three children, namely: Alfred Augustus, James Colgrove and Lucy Ann. He was then married to Miss Laura Hyer, who was born May 25, 1803, and died March 21, 1843. They were married March 9, 1829, in the state of New York, and had six children, namely: Annette Apolonia, born June 30, 1830, married January 6, 1853, to Edmund Beatty, who was born April 25, 1827, and now reside in Mantorville, Minnesota, and three children were born to them, namely: Frank Edmund, born November 26, 1853, and is now First Lieutenant United States navy and was in the battle of Manilla, he was married April 29, 1891, to Annie M. Peachy in Washington, D. C., where he makes his home. They have two children, Emma Appleton, born March 23, 1892, and Frank Edward, born June 17, 1894; Elma Estella, born August 20, 1857, married January 21, 1879, to Edward Gibbs Edgerton, and reside in Yankton, South Dakota, and have four children, Jessie Kasson, born December 26, 1882, Frank Beatty, born March 16, 1885, died May 14, 1894; Lulu, born April 27, 1887; Ruth Curtis, born June 3, 1893; Lulu Brayton, born March 12, 1864; Mary Estelle, born August 26, 1833, died January 5, 1834; Sarah Esther, born February 9, 1839, died April 2, 1839; George Hyer (our subject); Thomas Milo (twin); born March 21, 1843, died May 22, 1866, from disease contracted in the army, was First Lieutenant Company G, Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Laura Hyer (twin), born March 21, 1843, died September 17, 1843.

Captain George Hyer Brayton was born August 17, 1840. After the death of his father in 1853, lived in the family of his half-brother, Alfred A. He was a young man of great promise, conscientious, and of clear and quick perception. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was very active in raising recruits, and one of the first to enlist. His address at a public meeting at that time is still extant, and shows great talent as well as patriotism. He was made First Sergeant of Company B, Seventh Wisconsin



CAPT. GEORGE HYER BRAYTON.

Volunteer Infantry, one of the Regiments of the famous Iron Brigade at the time of its organization, and was promoted to Captain. He was killed in a skirmish at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862, about four months after his promotion. A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Wisconsin, at Fall River, Wisconsin, is named in his honor. He was unmarried.



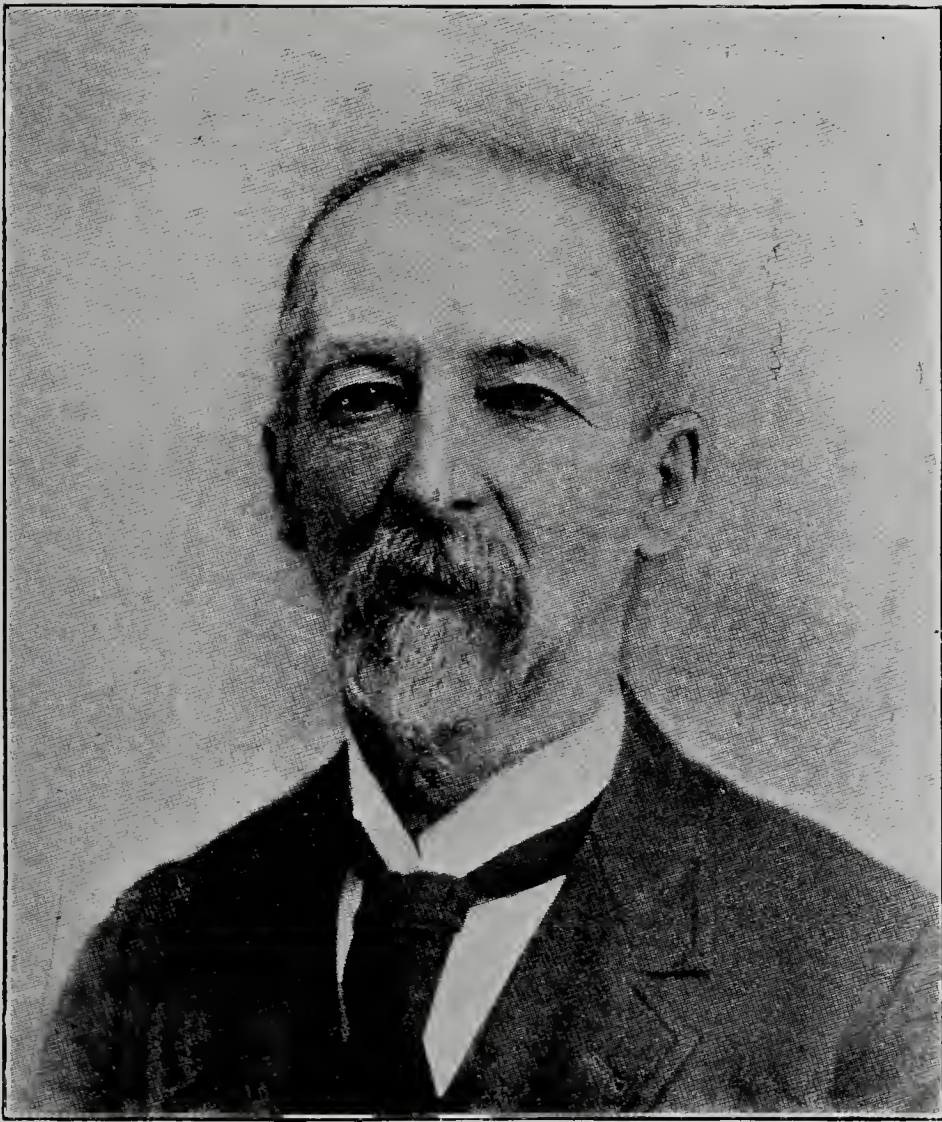
BURICK INGRAHAM.

BURICK INGRAHAM was born in Denmark, Lewis County, New York, August 25, 1808, and is the son of — Ingraham, who was born in Rhode Island, and Sally (Chapman) Ingraham. He came to Wisconsin in 1839, settling at Aztalan, and after several years' residence there, he removed to Deerfield, Wisconsin, where he lived for a number of years, when about 1880 he went to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where he remained until the summer of 1899 when he moved to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and late that fall moved with his daughter to Minnesota where he now resides. During his young manhood he drove stage on the line from Milwaukee to Madison, and afterwards became a farmer. He was twice married, first to Miss Esther Hyer, who was born April 6, 1810 and who died about 1850, and there were four children born to them, namely: Laura, who married Noah Kaiser, and died in Madison, Wisconsin; Sarah E., born July 13, 1845, who married Joseph Kaiser and had four children; Henry, married and lives in Colorado, and Cynthia, deceased. About 1855 he married Maria Adsit, who was born March 8, 1816, at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, and by her had one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Ingraham comes from good old English stock, and his ancestors are reported to have had great wealth, and it is claimed that today a very large legacy, amounting to many millions is tied up in the City of Leeds, England, to which our subject is one of the direct heirs.

Burick Ingraham, though past his 91st year, is still active for one of his advanced age. A remarkable incident in his life is the fact that he never indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors, or used tobacco in any form. His memory, until quite recently was phenomenal, and often a wonder to his friends. He has always been a good citizen, industrious, honest and truthful, and the world will certainly be better for his having lived in it, and his example is one worthy of emulation.

[FOR PORTRAIT see page 249.]



JUDGE JAMES J. DICK.

HON. JAMES J. DICK.

THOROUGHNESS and accuracy, decision and promptitude were principles which were adopted in early youth by our subject, and to these principles, carefully nurtured, he is largely indebted for his present high standing among the successful men of Wisconsin.

James J. Dick was born in Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, September 6, 1836, and through his veins courses the sturdy, honest Scotch blood, for in the land of "thistles" was James Dick, his grandfather born, and lived until eighteen years of age, when he sought a home in America. He settled in Vermont where he married, and among his children was James Dick, the father of our subject, who was born in Vermont, and where, while yet in his boyhood, he learned a trade, then moving to Western New York he married Miss Mahala Rogers, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was of Holland descent, and he found in her an affectionate and faithful wife, and a true help-mate. In the spring of 1856, he, with his family moved to Wisconsin, settling at Westfield, Marquette County, where he was one of the first manufacturers of boots and shoes, and where he spent a busy life until his death, April 30, 1893, at the advanced age of 80 years.

James J. Dick received his first education in the common schools of Westfield, New York, and later took a full course in the Westfield Academy. In 1856, coming to Westfield, Marquette County, Wis., with his parents, he taught school, and occupied his spare time in reading law until 1860, when he entered the law school of the Albany University, from which in June, 1861, he graduated.

Mr. Dick has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he is a self-made man, for every dollar which he spent for his College education was money which he earned.

In August, 1861, he returned to Beaver Dam, where he had previously taught for two years, and entered into partnership in the practice of law with H. W. Lander, which partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Dick withdrew from the firm and has since practiced alone.

In 1896 he was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, which is comprised of the counties of Dodge, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha, and in 1898 was re-elected, his present term expiring in 1906.

Judge Dick is a staunch Democrat but the political arena has had no charms for him, and he has never aspired to, or held any political office, and the only office he ever held is the present one, except that for over twenty years he was elected and re-elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Beaver Dam, regardless of politics, which is an evidence of his popularity at home, and of his ability and fidelity to trust

imposed upon him; and the cause of education has always found in him an active supporter.

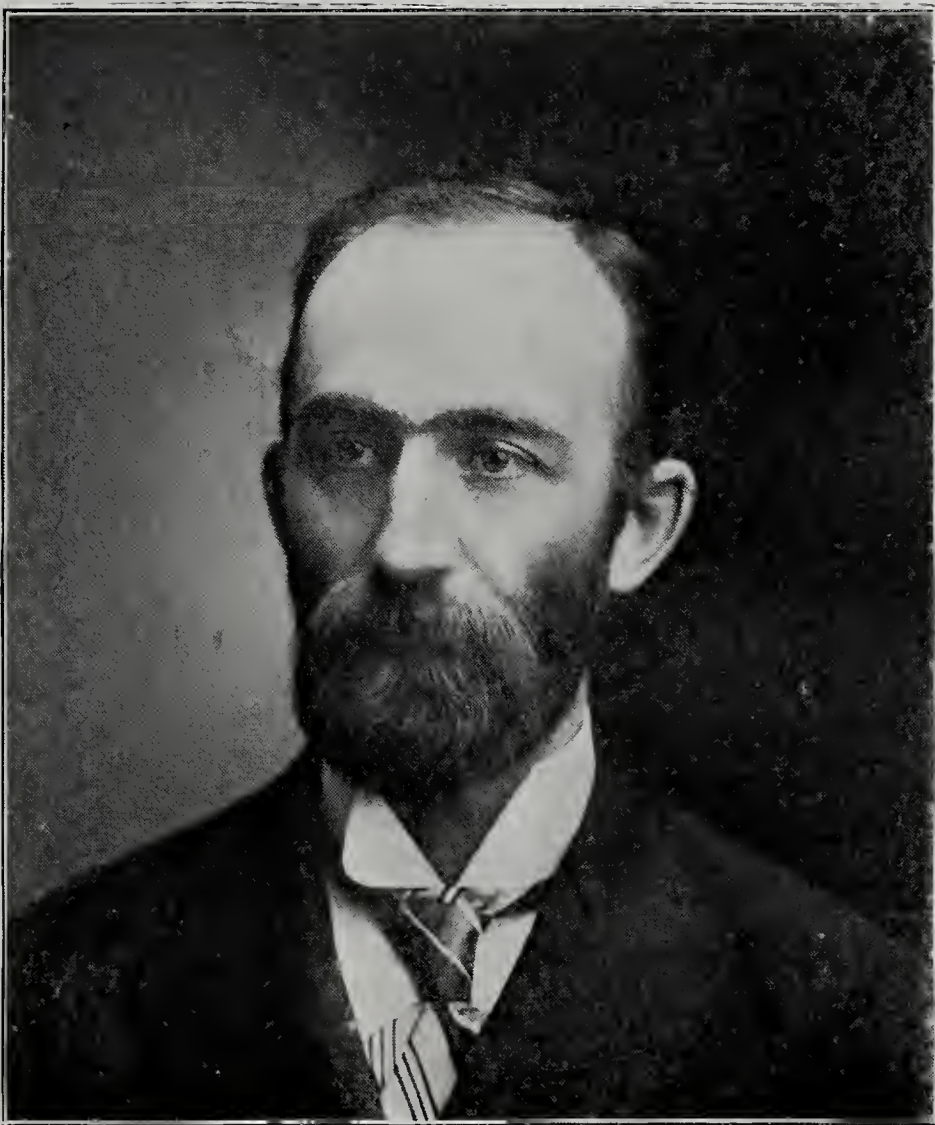
In August, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Brown, a native of Vermont, and they have a beautiful, comfortable and hospitable home in the City of Beaver Dam.

Judge Dick is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M., and for a number of years was High Priest of the Chapter. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

In closing this sketch it is due Judge Dick to say that in his profession as a lawyer his character has been above reproach, and his life thoroughly refutes the old saw, "there is no honest lawyer." His record shows that he was always true to the interests of his clients, and that all his cases were managed with skill and ability, and it was these facts that brought him before the people as worthy and competent to fill a judicial position.

Judge Dick is regarded by the bar as having a remarkable faculty for collecting and arranging evidence, and of hearing cases on the broad principles of the essential and constitutional rights of every citizen, and in his judgments, of tempering justice with mercy. He is known among the legal fraternity as a hard worker.





GEORGE L. GIBBS, M. D.

GEORGE LEWIS GIBBS, M. D.

THE everyday life of a Physician, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the very best kind; and its most beaten paths provide the true professional man with abundant scope for his every effort, and plenty of room for self-improvement, especially if he has conscientiously entered upon his ordained life work; and he finds that the principal qualities required are punctuality, accuracy and decision; he finds that difficulties will often disperse themselves before a determination to overcome them, and if there were no difficulties, there would be no success. One of the commendable things with our subject is, he is in love with his chosen profession.

George Lewis Gibbs was born in Farmersville, Dodge County, Wisconsin, March 28, 1867, and is the son of Rev. John Fletcher Gibbs, who was born in Richfield, Herkimer County, New York, and Adelia Malvina (Crossman) Gibbs, who was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, and was the daughter of Charles and Sarah Crossman, who lived at Brookfield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and died, 1889. John Fletcher Gibbs came to Wisconsin in 1848, settling in the town of Leroy, Dodge County, in which county he lived a number of years, when he removed to Oconomowoc, Waukesha County, about 1874, when our subject was but six years of age, in order that his children might enjoy the advantages of a good High school, as it was his chief desire that they should receive a good education, which, it may be said to their father's credit, they did, and for which they express themselves as feeling very grateful. Three children were born to John F. Gibbs and wife, namely: Jennie Bell, born at Farmersville, Dodge County, June 7, 1869, married Elias M. Thayer of Milwaukee, Chief Train-dispatcher of the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. They have two children, Helen Adelia, born July 14, 1894, and Henry John, born September 9, 1896, both born in Milwaukee; John Wesley, born May 25, 1874, at Farmersville, married Edna Alderman. He is now Station Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Round Bluff, Wisconsin, and has one son, Harold Alderman, born in Mauston, Wisconsin, September 7, 1899; and George Lewis, our subject.

Dr. George Lewis Gibbs attended the Oconomowoc High school and afterwards went to Chicago to pursue a course in medicine at the Hahn-aman Medical College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1890. Since then he has continually practiced his profession, and in October, 1895, he moved to Marshall, Dane County, Wisconsin, where he now resides in the enjoyment of a very lucrative practice. His early boyhood was spent on a farm.

Dr. Gibbs was married in Milwaukee June 9, 1891, to Miss Perle Martin, who was born March 28, 1873, and was the daughter of Nelson Dean and Lettie (Mapes) Martin. They have one son, Darrel Dean, born in Marshall, Wisconsin, May 30 (Decoration day), 1898.

REV. ALOISIUS JOSEPH KUEHNE.

CHARACTER is a creature of slow growth; it buds in infancy, blossoms in childhood and has its fruitage in later years. It was with a high conception of the priesthood, and a devotion to the church that our subject in early life resolved to study for a priest. He was the grandson of John Egid Kuehne, born 1790 at Kaltbrunn, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, and who died in 1825, and Mary Josefa (Trempe) Kuehne, who died in 1827. They had three sons, Anton Joseph being the oldest, who was born September 20, 1820, at Kaltbrunn, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, and who was married June 30, 1845, at the same place, to A. M. Catharine Zahner, who was born at the same place January 19, 1825, and whose parents were Januarius Zahner and Catharine (Thoma) Zahner. In 1847 they left for America on a sailing vessel from Paris, with twenty passengers from Switzerland. The sea was stormy, and they were sixty-two days out, leaving Paris on the 21st day of March and arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 22d day of May. From there they went to Louisville, Kentucky, where they remained for five years, Mr. Kuehne working at his trade of shoemaker. They then moved to Lanesville, Indiana, and in 1856 went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1873 he was selected janitor of St. Joseph's church of that city. In 1883 they moved to Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1895, when they returned to Milwaukee, where Mr. Kuehne died, March 18, 1899. Mrs. Kuehne is now living with her son and daughter at Sun Prairie.

They had eight children, of whom five died in childhood. Josephine was born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 19, 1847, and was married to Joseph Roehl at Milwaukee, September 11, 1866; Mary Anna was born at Lanesville, Indiana, May 21, 1852, and has been her brother's (Father Kuehne) housekeeper since 1880; Aloisius Joseph was born in Milwaukee, July 19, 1857, and attended St. Joseph's school in that city until he was thirteen years of age, when he commenced to study under private instructors, and devoted much time to Latin and Greek, and so thoroughly had been his application to the classics that on presenting himself at St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee in September, 1873, as a candidate for the priesthood, he was admitted to the third class, (i. e., third year.) In 1876 he was admitted to the philosophical and theological course. In the spring of 1879 he received minor orders; March 13-14, 1880, was made Sub-Deacon, and Deaconship, and in May of the same year preached his first sermon in St. Joseph's Church, Milwaukee.

Father Kuehne was ordained to the Catholic priesthood June 27, 1880, by Archbishop Heiss, D. D., and celebrated his first mass in the same church on the 4th day of July, and was immediately placed in



REV. A. J. KUEHNE.

charge of the Catholic congregation at Franklin, near Milwaukee, whose pastor was in Europe, and on September 17, 1880, Father Kuehne took charge of his present congregation of the Sacred Heart at Sun Prairie, with St. Patrick's congregation at Cottage Grove as an out-mission. He also attended St. Joseph's congregation at Waterloo until May 1881. When Father Kuehne went to Sun Prairie there were only sixty families in his congregation, which now numbers 175. In 1886-87 the congregation built a church edifice costing \$15,000, in 1891 a dwelling for the parochial school teachers at \$2,500, and in 1892 a pastor's residence at \$4,000. In October, 1892, their parochial school was opened with an attendance of eighty-five pupils, taught by two Sisters from the Notre Dame Convent at Milwaukee. The old church building was remodeled for a school house. The members are mostly American born, of Irish and German descent.

Father Kuehne's ministry should be an inspiration to every American youth; his honesty, integrity, earnestness and ability in his chosen life-work proves to the youth of our land that these qualities are always recognized in any young man, and carry the sure prestige of success.



MRS. JOHN SHERIDAN.

[DECEASED.]

IN 1847, when but few acres of the virgin soil of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, had been turned by the hands of pioneers, and nature's own handwork was everywhere undisturbed in the fullness of its primitive splendor, and at a time when the state was thinly populated, and settlements were widely separate, John Sheridan settled upon a tract of land located two and a half miles south-east of the present Village of Waterloo, on what is now known as the "Island," on Section 9 of the town of Waterloo.

In 1848, he was united in marriage to Bridget Byrne, whose portrait accompanies this sketch. She was the daughter of James Byrne, and was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland, May 10, 1817, and her husband, John Sheridan, was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, April 14, 1813. By their combined industry they succeeded in acquiring and improving a farm of two hundred acres, now owned and operated by their oldest son, Peter F. Sheridan. During the earlier years of their married life, they were domiciled in a log cottage, where all their children were born.

On November 21, 1871, the husband and father died, aged 58 years, 7 months and 7 days, leaving the mother to care for the home and family. The task that fate imposed upon her was faithfully performed. Her life was an exemplification of a true mother's devotion to her family, and of a kind and hospitable spirit towards her neighbors. On the 26th of December, 1893, death's summons came, bringing to a close a life of industry, love and hospitality. She was 76 years, 7 months and 16 days old.

Their family consisted of five children, namely: Peter F., born April 4, 1853; John, born September, 1855; Thomas, born July 6, 1857; Anna (now Mrs. J. M. McCormick), born June 27, 1858, and James A., born December 12, 1861, all of whom are now living.



MRS. JOHN SHERIDAN.

GEORGE ELLIOTT ALLEN, V. S.

IT is the practical which deals with life as a fact and not as a dream; a truism which was early recognized by George Elliott Allen, who is the son of Albert Josiah and Lucinda Gregg (Tracy) Allen, and was born at Boston, Ohio, July 6, 1837, where he remained with his parents until their removal to the town of Medina, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1845.

George, after obtaining a common school education, and being a very ingenious boy, quickly learned to successfully accomplish every task he undertook. He first learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked for a few years, when he took up the trade of painter, which trade he followed until compelled to abandon it on account of failing health. He then attended a Veterinary school, from which he graduated and has since been a successful practitioner in his chosen profession, and at this time is practicing in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where he has built up an enviable reputation.

He was married April 20, 1862, to Fannie Eliza Parsons of Marshall, Wisconsin, she being the daughter of Urbin Parsons, one of the oldest settlers in the town of Medina. She was born August 28, 1841. No children were born to them, but January, 1874, they adopted the only child of his sister Susan Clements, who having died left a daughter, Belle Lois Alma Clements, who was but a little over four years of age when Mr. and Mrs. Allen adopted her, and to them she proved a very kind, respectful and dutiful daughter. She was born at Rochester, Minnesota, June 15, 1869, and died at Fort Atkinson, February 22, 1891, at the age of 21 years, 7 months and 7 days, and on the 25th day of February they laid her at rest in Evergreen Cemetery at Fort Atkinson.

Dr. George E. Allen, on the paternal side, is the great-grandson of Josiah and Elizabeth (Rose) Allen, the latter having died, Josiah married Mrs. Mary Negus Babcock; and on the maternal side, of Owen Tracy, who was born in Kilkenny, Tipperary Parish, Ireland, and emigrated across the ocean when but 21 years of age, settling first in Canada and later in New Hampshire and Vermont. He married Thular Willard, it is supposed of New Hampshire.

Dr. Allen, on the paternal side is the grandson of David Allen, who was born in Vermont, March 1, 1790, and Lucy (Berry) Allen who was born in Vermont October 22, 1795 and they were married in Pompey, Onondagua County, New York, having had thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, born to them, namely: David, Albert Josiah, John, Samuel, Hiram, Boardman, Robert, Laura, Emily, Lucy, Lydia, Martha and Mary. On the maternal side his grandparents were John Tracy, who was born in Ashworth, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, May 12, 1780, and Jemima (Welch) Tracy, who was born at Unity, the same

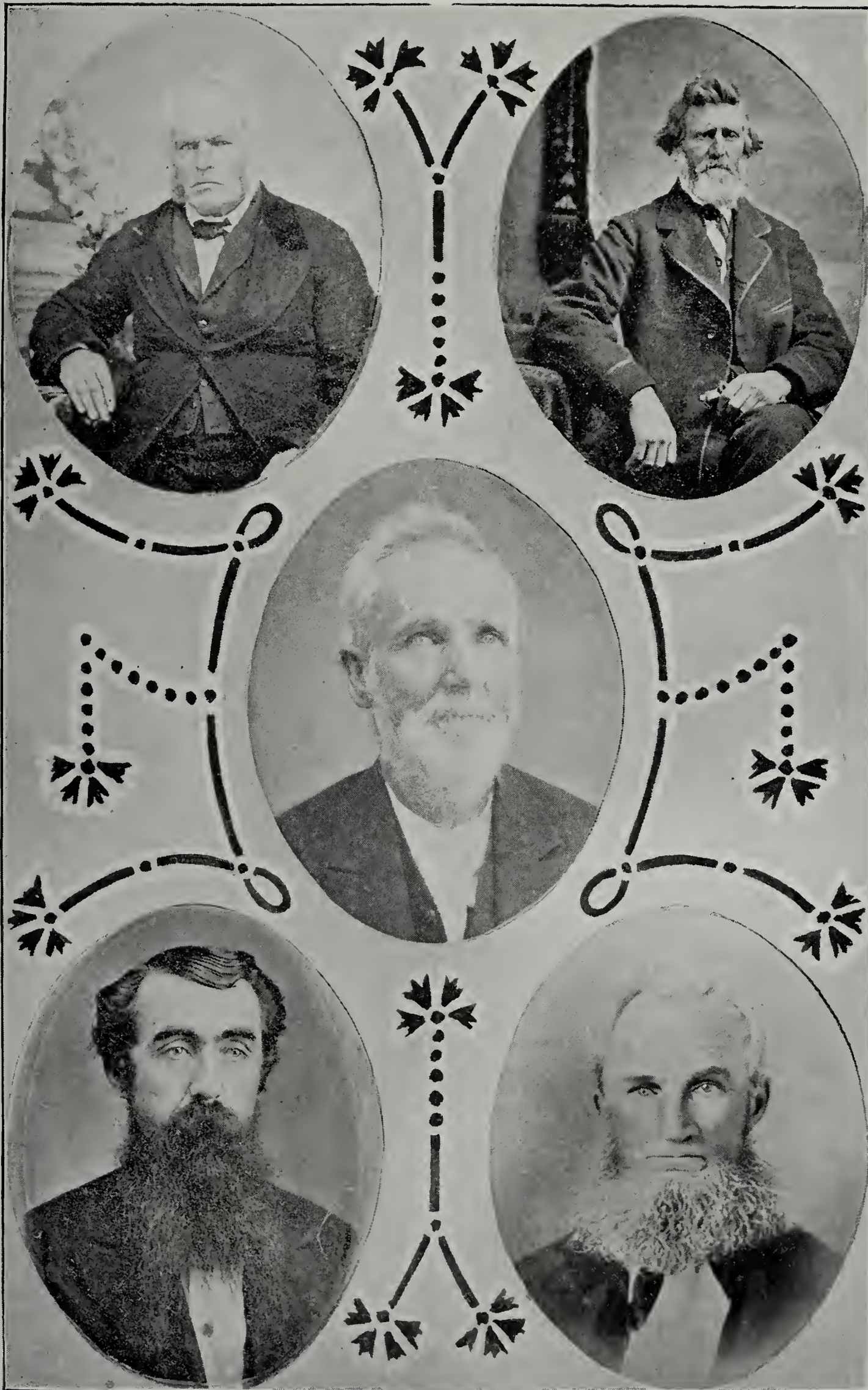
county, June 20, 1796 and died in Medina, Wisconsin, in 1874. They were married at Ashworth, New Hampshire, in 1817. Her parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Huntoon) Welch and they were married in England.

Dr. Allen's father was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1813, and his mother was born December 3, 1819, in New Hampshire; they were married in Medina, Ohio, May 14, 1836, and moved from New Hampshire to Vermont and later to Ohio, then to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, where they shared the privations of the early settlers. They had four children born to them, two boys and two girls, viz.: George Elliott; Mary Helen, born December, 1838, married April 27, 1871, to John S. Anner who now lives at Shell Rock, Iowa, and they had one son, J. F. Anner, born September 22, 1872, and now a practicing physician at Osage, Iowa; John Tracy, born March 28, 1840, married Mary Perry in Medina, Wisconsin, and had five children, viz.: Millie, George, Albert, Frank and Flora, all born in Minnesota, except Millie, who was born in Wisconsin. John Tracy moved to Minnesota in 1864, and there enlisted in Company E, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers. He died in October, 1898; Susan Marier, born September 1, 1844, married Wade Clements April 27, 1866, and had one child. Susan died September 16, 1873, and her child was adopted by her brother George and his wife.

Dr. Allen is a reliable Republican, a man of known temperance reputation and is today respected by all who know him.

[FOR PORTRAIT see page 249.]





GARRETT PORTER.

ASA PORTER.

BURICK INGRAHAM.

DR. G. E. ALLEN.

MOSES WETMORE, SR.

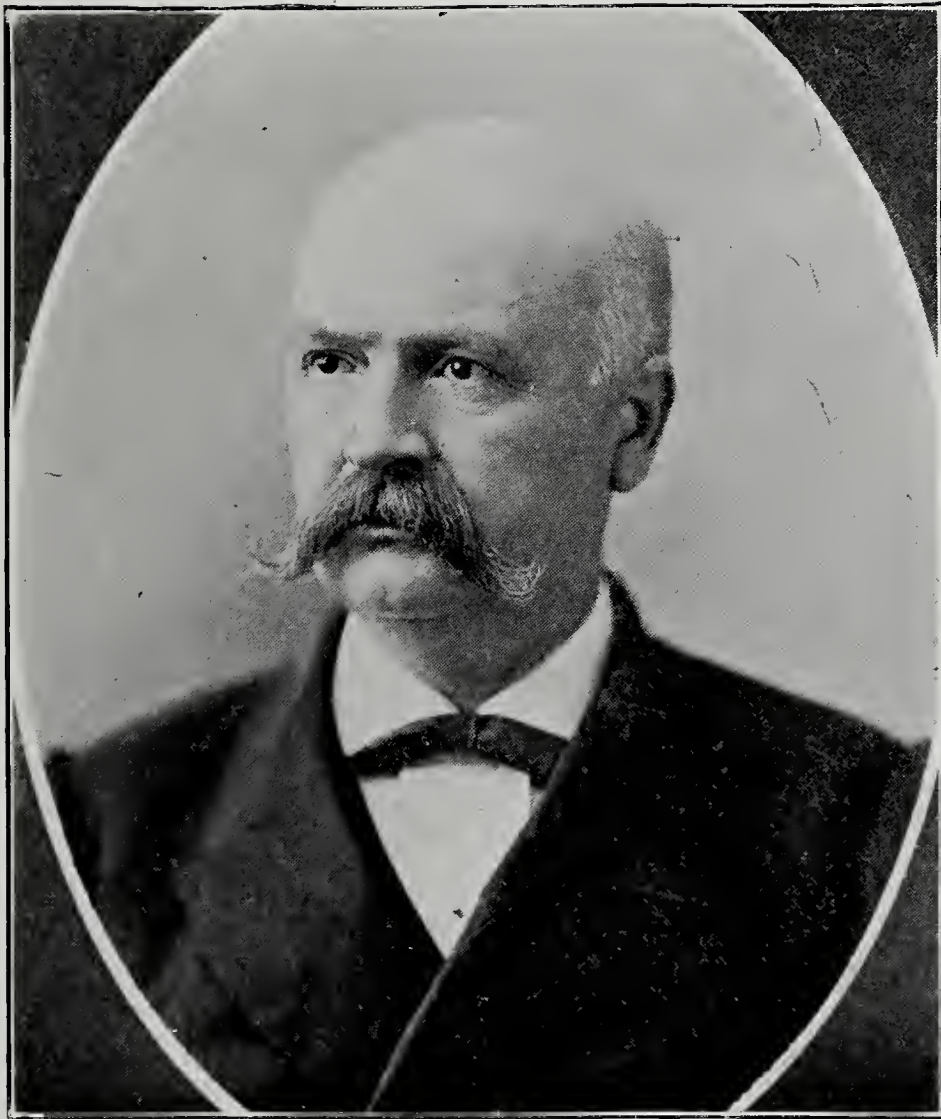
ELISHA W. KEYES.

ELISHA W. KEYES, politician and lawyer, was born in Northfield, Vermont, January 23, 1828, son of Captain Joseph and Olive Williams Keyes. His father was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Wisconsin Territory, going out there as a prospector in 1836, his family following him the succeeding spring and settling in Milwaukee. In the latter part of 1837, Captain Keyes removed with his family to the township of Lake Mills, where he had the previous year located a claim. Here young Keyes worked upon the farm, and as a saw mill hand, attending the district school of the territory when possible for him to do so. During the winter of 1847-48 he attended for two terms Beloit Seminary, where he spent another term in 1850. In December, 1850, he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he commenced the study of law in the office of Collins and Smith, and, after his admission to the bar, October 17, 1851, he at once began the practice of his profession. Even at this time he was an active worker in politics, and in the spring of 1852, under Fillmore's administration, young Keyes was appointed special agent of the post-office department by Postmaster-General N. K. Hall. In 1853 he was admitted to the law firm of Collins & Smith, which was afterwards known as Collins, Smith & Keyes, and which, upon the election of Mr. Collins to the Circuit bench in January, 1855, became the firm of Smith & Keyes, and had a large practice until it was dissolved in 1862. Mr. Keyes was a law partner of the late Chief Justice Harlow S. Orton, at the time the latter was elected to the bench. During 1859-60 Mr. Keyes was the District Attorney of Dane County, and in April, 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Postmaster at Madison. In this position he served for twenty-one years, continuously, during which time, in addition to his office duties, he devoted himself mainly to Republican politics. In 1898, he again became Postmaster of Madison, being appointed by President McKinley. For many years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and for ten years was the Chairman of that organization. In 1865 he was elected Mayor of Madison, the first Republican elected to that office, and in 1866 was re-elected without opposition. He was also elected Mayor in 1886. In 1882 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the state. In 1871, Mr. Keyes was appointed by the Secretary of War, Attorney for the Government in its arbitration between the United States and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. The taking of testimony consumed the whole of the summer, and resulted in finding for the company an award of \$145,000.00. Congress afterwards appropriated this sum, and the Government secured the line of improvement of the company. Great credit was given to Mr. Keyes for the able manner in which he con-

ducted this case. In 1877, he was appointed Regent of the State University, which position he held for twelve years.

Mr. Keyes was a delegate and Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, which renominated General Grant for the Presidency. He held the same position in the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and was again Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation of the National Convention in Chicago in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine. During the years that he was a member and Chairman of the State Central Committee he did most of the work of perfecting the organization of the Republican party in the state, and was an important factor in helping on the succession of victories which the party achieved under his leadership. In 1879, he was a candidate for United States Senator. It was one of the most famous contests in the history of Wisconsin, a triangular contest with Senator T. O. Howe, Matt. H. Carpenter and E. W. Keyes, in which the latter led during an hundred ballotings, but he finally withdrew his name in favor of his friend Matthew Hale Carpenter, who was nominated by acclamation. In 1881, Mr. Keyes was again a candidate for United States Senator, but he was defeated. After 1881, he devoted himself almost entirely to the practice of law, and to his real estate business. In February, 1889, he was appointed Municipal Judge of Dane County by the Governor to fill a vacancy, and in April of the same year, he was elected by a large majority to serve the unexpired term of Judge A. B. Braley, which terminated January 1, 1893. Since then Mr. Keyes has led a quiet life, and, although deeply interested in politics, has refrained from active participation in political affairs. He has been married three times: first in New York City, May, 1854, to Caroline Stevens, who died in 1865, leaving him three children; second, in 1867, to Mrs. Louise Sholes, by whom he had one son; and third, in 1888, to Mrs. Eliza M. Reeves.





ELISHA W. KEYES.

JOHN RICHMOND DECKER.

JOHN RICHMOND DECKER was born at Sinclearville, Chautauqua County, New York, February 28, 1842. His parents were Stephen and Sylvania (Truman) Decker. His father was born at Hoosick, New York. His grandfather, Christopher Decker, came to Hoosick from Swanton, Canada. His grandmother Decker's maiden name was Phebe Cushman, and is said to have been a relative of Charlotte Cushman, the actress.

Mr. Decker's mother, whose maiden name was Sylvania T. Richmond, was born at Bennington, Vermont, in sight of the Bennington battlefield. His grandfather, John Richmond, was the last of that name of his branch of the family of Richmonds whose ancestry is recorded from the year 1040. The family had its origin in Brittany, France, and Roaldus Musard de Richmond was one of the most powerful leaders who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. From him the descent is traced through seventeen generations to John Richmond, and is a part of the history of England. John Richmond was born in 1594, and came to America in 1635, to become one of the purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, two years later. From him the subject of this sketch is a descendant in the eighth generation. Through the Richmonds Mr. Decker is also a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, and of Thomas Rogers, pilgrims of the Mayflower.

Mr. Decker had one sister, Eliza, born October 16, 1827, who died November 24, 1893. She was married in 1851 to Ira Conner, who died in 1890. They had no children. Mr. Decker's father died in 1886, and his mother a few years later.

When about two and a half years old, Mr. Decker removed with his parents to Erie County, New York, and in 1855 to Wisconsin, settling at Waupun, where his father who had been a farmer in the East, returned to his trade of wagon maker. He attended the high school there, and in 1859 entered the WAUPUN TIMES printing office, subsequently working as an apprentice in Beeson's job office at Fond du Lac, and being employed in other offices, until 1867 he bought the WAUPUN TIMES office, one year later selling it, and in the fall of 1868 establishing the COLUMBUS REPUBLICAN, which after over thirty-one years he still owns and conducts. The REPUBLICAN office has always maintained a high reputation for fine job printing.

Mr. Decker was married April 26, 1866, to Harriet Emily Shelmadine, who died November 7, 1869, leaving him two children, Minnie Josephine, and Ray. He married Susan Carhart Hawxhurst November 25, 1870, who died August 10, 1874. Susan's only child, Myrta, died two days later. Ray had died in March of 1874.

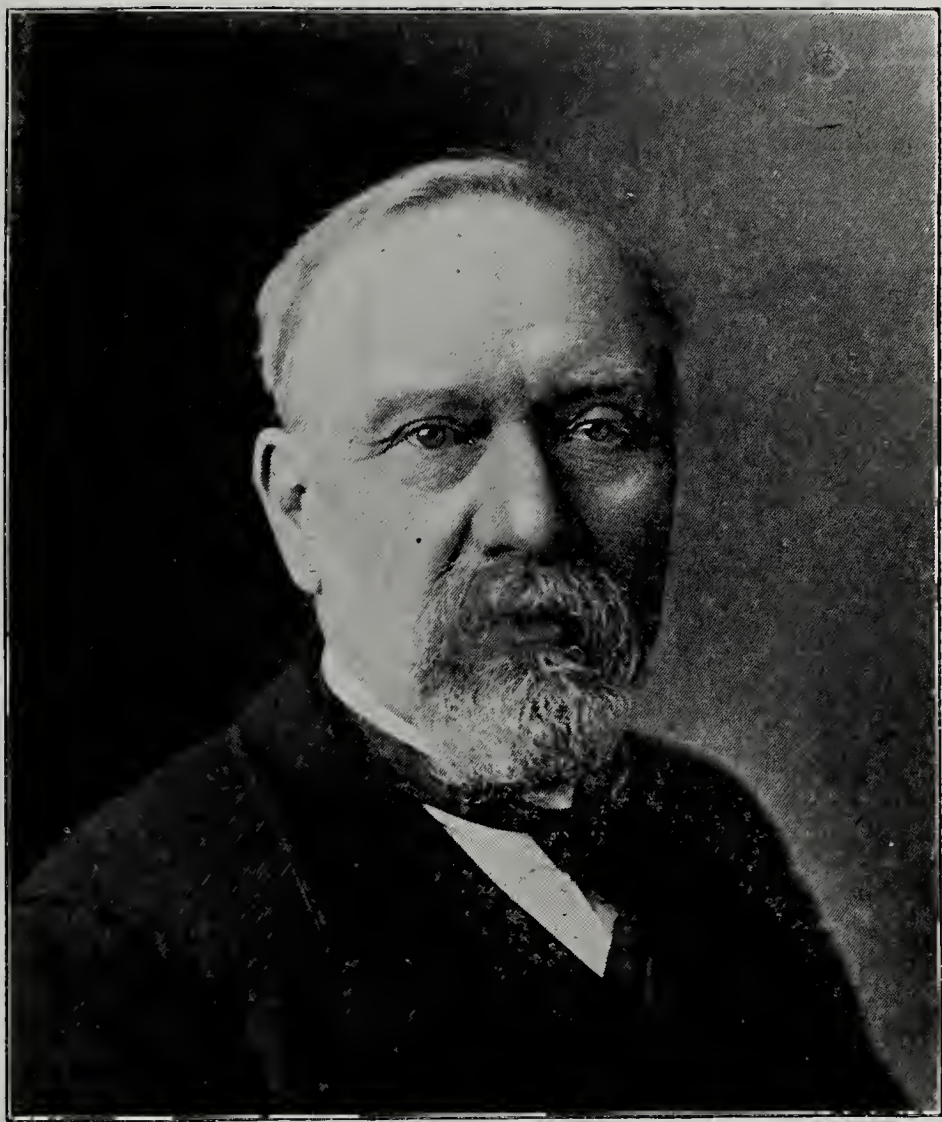
Mr. Decker was again married September 8, 1875, to Emma Luela

Holmes, of Portage, the family consisting in 1900 of Mr. and Mrs. Decker, his daughter Minnie, and Mrs. Decker's father in his 93d year.

Mr. Decker has been a Justice of the Peace for six years, Chairman of the County Board four years, Postmaster under President Harrison four years. He is a Mason of the R. A. degree, and a charter member of the Columbus Camp of M. W. of A.

Mr. Decker is a Republican in politics and religion.





JOHN R. DECKER.

HON. MIC ADAMS.

AMONG the prominent men of Wisconsin, we note Hon. Mic Adams, of the city of Columbus, who was born October 28, 1831, at Western, Oneida County, New York. His father, George Adams, was born at Little Falls, New York, in 1802, and died in Elba, Dodge County, Wisconsin, in March, 1873. His mother's maiden name was Mary Keller. She was born at Herkimer, New York, in 1804, and died in Elba in June of 1892. His grandfather was George Adams, who enlisted and was killed in the war of 1812. His great-grandfathers on both sides were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and lost their lives in the Continental service. His great-grandfather's name was John Adams.

Mr. Adams' brothers and sisters were Josiah, George H., William, Philena and Julia A. Josiah and Julia A. died in infancy. George H. married Martha M. Lilly, 1873; Philena married Samuel M. Austin, 1874; William married Harriet Rogers, 1868. George H. died in 1896.

Mr. Adams was married to Miss Lovina E. Harger, at Elba, Dodge County, September 16, 1852. She was born at Trenton, New York, September 6, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have no children but have a foster daughter, Susan, adopted in early childhood, now the wife of Paul Dutcher, of Brookings, South Dakota.

In 1840, when Mr. Adams was nine years old, his parents came with their family to Wisconsin, first settling at Oakland, Jefferson County, removing to and taking up land in Elba, Dodge County, in 1845. Those were primitive days in Wisconsin. There were no roads, no bridges; only an occasional blazed tree through the heavy timber, or tracks of a miring and getting out again where the luckless driver had crossed the river or the marsh. Game was plenty, but powder and shot were scarce with the pioneer boys. Worst of all for the rising generation, there was no school. One day there was a meeting of all the settlers around at the house of Mr. Adams' father, to plan for a school. The boys came too, and were at first discouraged when it had been decided by their elders that nothing could be done at present. The men went home, but the boys remained, and it was then resolved by young Mic and four others that there should be a school house at any rate. Next day the boys went to work, and quickly had a comfortable log school house ready. The site was a short distance south of the present Elba Catholic church. A load of wheat was contributed from around the neighborhood, which the boys hauled to Milford, with the proceeds buying school books. A young lawyer out of a job was engaged as teacher, and there was a very good school, the first in that region of the country.

Between attending school, driving breaking team and doing other farm work summers, and working in the saw mill at which was cut a

large part of all the lumber used in that portion of the country in those days, Mr. Adams' time as a boy was well occupied.

In the years 1850-1-2, Mr. Adams as a raftsman penetrated the wilderness of northern Wisconsin, being among the first to run rafts on the Wisconsin river from as far up as Jennie Bull Falls, now known as Merrill. His adventures and hairbreadth escapes would fill a volume.

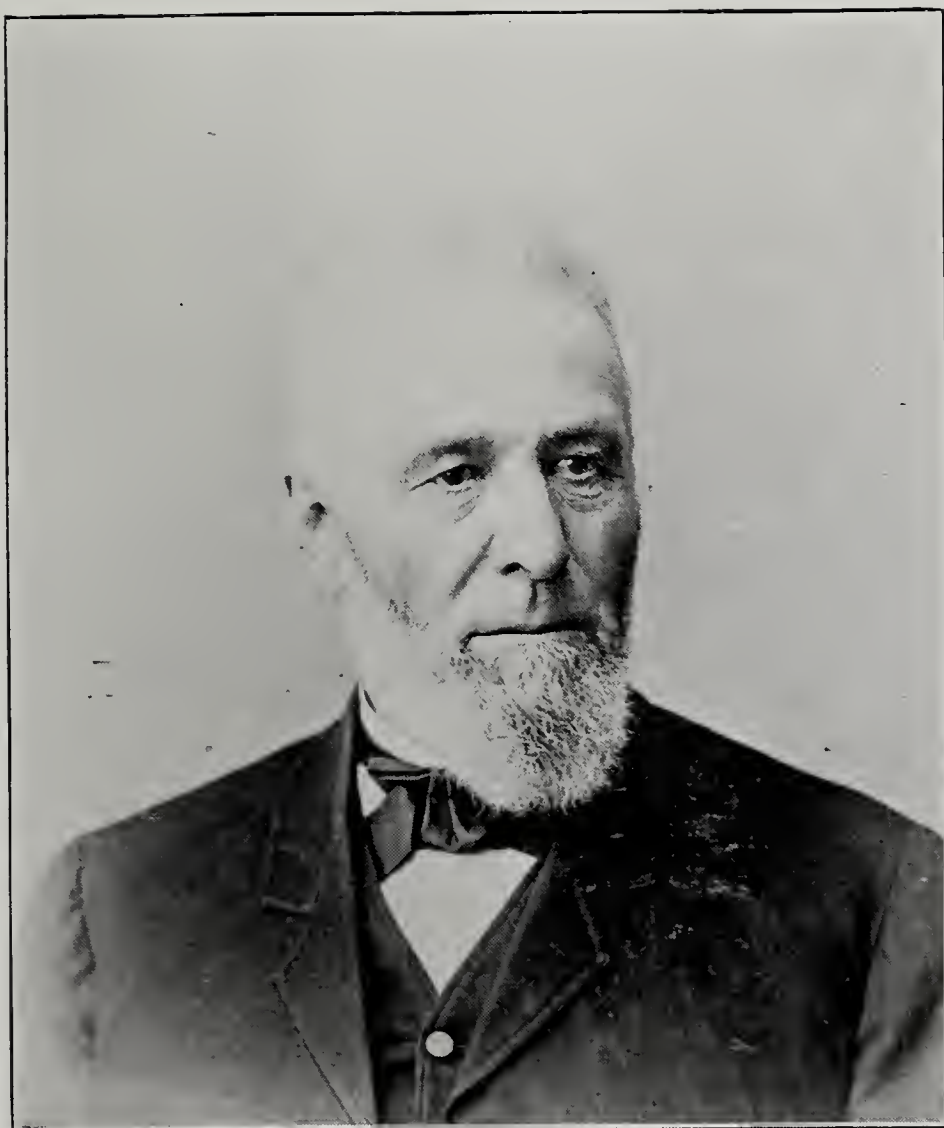
Mr. Adams removed from the Elba farm to the city of Columbus in 1874, and opened a real estate and insurance office.

He is a Republican. His religion is to "live with a conscience void of offense toward God and man."

He has filled many public offices; those of Constable one year, Supervisor three and Town Clerk seventeen, in the town of Elba; Member of Assembly, 2d district Dodge county in 1872; the same for 2d district Columbia county in 1883; Police Justice for city of Columbus two years; Supervisor for first ward city of Columbus fifteen years; Chairman County Board Columbia county three years; President of the Board of Education city of Columbus 9 years. He has also been Secretary of the Columbus Library association for twenty years; Secretary, Warden, and Master for fifteen years of Columbus Lodge F. & A. M.; and High Priest of Columbus Chapter R. A. M. for eight years.

His is, in summing up the history of a busy life, well spent and resulting in an honorable old age.





MIC ADAMS.

A. J. HUMPHREY.

ANDREW JACKSON HUMPHREY was born in Underhill, Chittenden County, Vermont, September 9, 1831, being the youngest son of Jonas and Mehitabel (Rogers) Humphrey, and the grandson of William Humphrey of Massachusetts. His ancestors came from England with the Massachusetts Colony in 1634.

In 1849 he went to Pennsylvania and studied medicine, and was employed as an apothecary clerk until 1852, when, catching the "California fever," he emigrated to that state and followed mining, afterwards going to Idaho, thence to Washington, Oregon and Montana. After fourteen years as a miner and explorer, he came to Wisconsin in 1866, settling on a farm near Waterloo, and in 1873 purchased Mead's drug store in Waterloo, following that business ever since under the name of the "Old Family Drug Store." He has had several partners in the meantime, but has now incorporated, under the name of the A. J. Humphrey Drug Company, with two of his former clerks, Edwin O. Whipple and William N. White. These gentlemen supply the young blood of the firm, and are equal owners with Mr. Humphrey in the capital stock.

Mr. Humphrey was married December 26, 1866, to Alta Ann, daughter of Albert Dudley of Waterloo, and five children were born to them, namely: Dudley, born October 9, 1867, married Ora Agnes Stone, and has one son, Jackson, born June 23, 1899; Hattie, born April 7, 1871, married Herbert A. Whipple, and has two children, Martina, born February 26, 1893, and Marcia, born April 4, 1897, now living in Baraboo; Mabel, born September 25, 1874, married William N. White, and died November 1, 1897, leaving one daughter Hope, born September 17, 1895; Clifford Wayne, born November 19, 1878, now in the senior year at the University of Wisconsin; Kenneth Blaine, born October 6, 1892.

Mr. Humphrey is now President of the School Board, and was one of the active promoters and builders of the present large and beautiful high school building in the village.

(For PORTRAIT see page 273.)

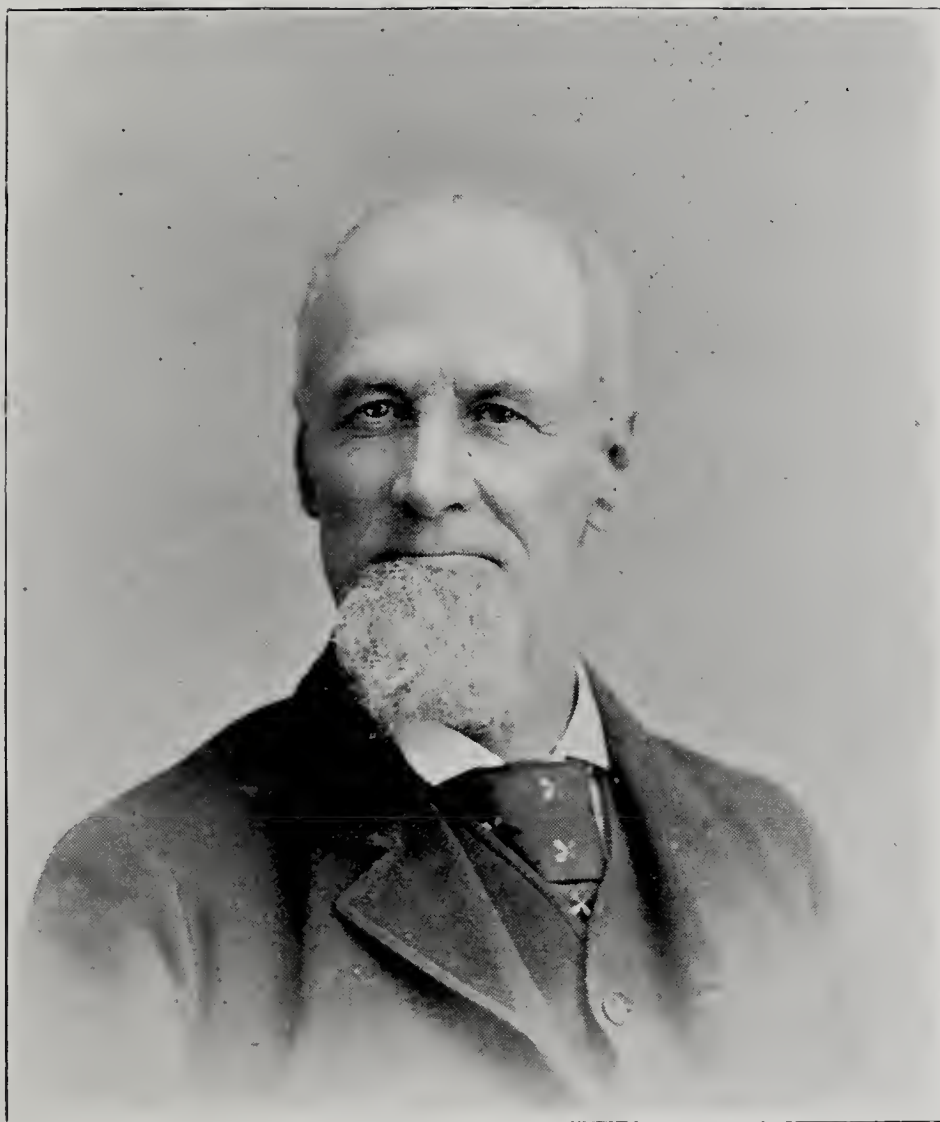
MOSES WETMORE, SR.

THE subject of this sketch was the son of Moses Wetmore, who was born January 7, 1772, and died May 18, 1857, aged seventy-nine years and four months. He married Elinor E. Guild, who was born September 19, 1773, and died February 19, 1861, aged 88 years and 5 months.

Moses Wetmore, Sr., our subject, was born in Lewis County, New York, May 3, 1799, and married Mary Allen November 30, 1823. She was born in Jefferson County, New York, February 22, 1804. They came to Wisconsin in June, 1860, settling in the town of Portland, Dodge County. He died December 4, 1881, aged 82 years and 7 months, and his wife died February 15, 1882, aged 77 years and 7 months. There were born to them seven children, as follows: Schuyler G., born September 24, 1824, married Lucretia Mitchell. He died in Michigan in 1898 and she died in 1894. They had two children, both deceased; Ethan Allen, born April 15, 1826, went to California in 1856 and died there in 1898; Warren, born June 4, 1828, married in 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry from the town of Portland, August 21, 1862, and died in the army at Franklin, Louisiana, December 7, 1863; John A., born September 19, 1834, married May Hayes, and now resides in Edenvale, California; George Alonzo, born January 9, 1836, died in Jefferson County, New York, June 15, 1852; Moses Arthur, born May 17, 1840, in the town of Orleans, Jefferson County, New York, and married, February 28, 1860, Frances Allen, who was born in the same town, November 2, 1840. They have one daughter, Emogene, born September 2, 1865, who married George Osen and they have two children, Francis, born November 27, 1894, and George Arthur, born July 7, 1899. They now reside in San Jose, California. Moses A. came to Wisconsin December 31, 1875, settling in the town of Portland, Dodge County, and now lives in the town of York, Dane County; Densa Maria, born September 10, 1845, married, in 1864, George Johnson and lives in Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, and have five children, Ella, Cora, Nettie, Ada and Heber.

Moses Wetmore, Sr., was a ship builder and house joiner, and was a Justice of the Peace for over twenty years. In politics, a Whig, then a Republican and in religious faith a Baptist.

(For PORTRAIT see page 249.)



CHARLES L. LONG.

CHARLES LEVANT LONG.



ONE of the self-made business men of Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin, and a man who has always taken a lively interest in public and business affairs of his town, and who is thorough in every enterprise he engages in, and withal, a quiet, unassuming individual, is Charles Levant Long, who comes from good old Irish stock. His great-great-grandfather was John Long, who, with his wife and three children emigrated from Ireland to America in 1726, settling in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. One of his children was named John, who was the great-grandfather of Charles Levant Long, and was born in Ireland, January 19, 1720, being six years old when he came to America. He married Mary Taft, who was born in Ireland and came over on the same ship with the Longs. Nine children were born to them, among whom was a son, Aaron, the grandfather of Charles Levant, who was born at Shelburn, Massachusetts, August 27, 1764. He married Mary Miller, February 16, 1786, at Shelburn, and eleven children were born to them. Their eldest son, Aaron, being the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Shelburn, Massachusetts, January 20, 1797, and became a practicing physician; he married Nancy Cooley, January 7, 1827, who was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 29, 1807; they had ten children—Charles Levant; Sarah Chapman (deceased); Ann Judson (deceased); Mary Miller, (deceased); Frances Amelia (deceased); Helen May; Harriet Lacy (deceased); Harriet Adelle (deceased); Laura Matilda and Frances Anna.

Charles Levant Long, was born at Pembroke, Genessee County, New York, October 29, 1827, and was married at Albion, New York, October 20, 1853, to Cordelia Jane, daughter of William and Mary (Boutelle) Manley, who was born at Batavia, New York, June 27, 1834. Four children were the result of this marriage—Carrie, born January 27, 1855, at Pembroke and married to Lyman Moore of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and has four children; Carl Sibley, born September 20, 1861, died May 13, 1874; Robert Manley, born February 28, 1869; Paul Manley, born February 10, 1874, in Sun Prairie. Mr. Long came to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in the town of Sun Prairie, but moved to the village in 1863. He served in the Civil War in the Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, as Hospital Steward.

In politics Mr. Long is a staunch Republican, and his efforts in behalf of his party were rewarded by President Hayes appointing him Postmaster of Sun Prairie, which position he filled acceptably from 1880 to 1886.

Mr. Long at the present time is engaged in the grocery business, and is one of the leading business men of the Village of Sun Prairie.

ASA PORTER.

[DECEASED.]

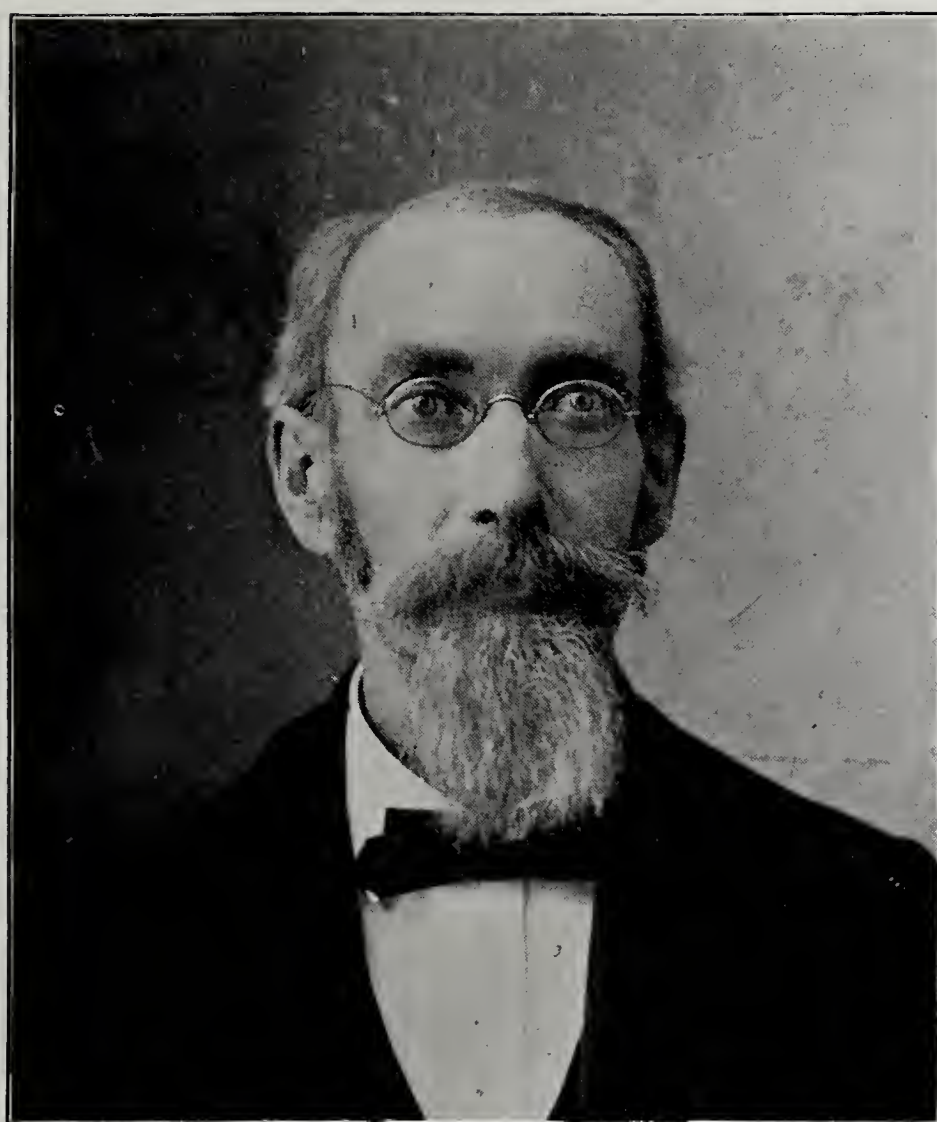
ONNECTICUT'S contribution to Wisconsin of the Porters, was one the state should appreciate for they are an honest, industrious people, who came to Wisconsin before it was admitted to the sisterhood of states.

Isaac Porter, the father of our subject, and his wife, Betsey (Hurd) Porter were born and married in Connecticut, and about 1804 went to the state of New York, where they lived until 1846, when they came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Portland, Dodge County. Their children were, Ebenezer, married Harriet Nash; Lodicea, married Timothy Burgess; Minerva, married Stephen Smith; Garrett, married Lucina Hart; Merritt, Isaac, Anna, Laura, Mary, Philander, married Aurelia Prentice; Adeline, married Harrison Thompson, and Asa.

Asa Porter was born in Oneida County, New York, September 11, 1815, and was married in the town of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin, December 17, 1848 to Susan, daughter of John and Jemima Tracy, who was born July 11, 1820, in Westminster, Windham County, Vermont. They had four children, namely: Mary, born October 14, 1849, and died September 4, 1852; Garrett John, born October 15, 1852, and he and his aged mother are living together on a 160 acre farm in the town of Portland, Dodge County, on Section 18; Algenia, born April 9, 1855, and Alma, born September 29, 1857, died October 4, 1859.

Asa Porter was a successful farmer, a man much respected by his neighbors. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

[For PORTRAIT see page 249.]



THOMAS HUGHES.



THOMAS HUGHES.

THE life of an editor requires true wisdom and often resolute determination in order to transform possibilities into realities; and attention, application, accuracy, method and dispatch are some of the principal requirements for the efficient conduct of his business. He must have the courage of his convictions in order to go patiently onward in the condition of life which it has pleased God to call him; he must be a firm believer in the "survival of the fittest." Such a man we find in Thomas Hughes, editor and publisher of the DODGE COUNTY CITIZEN at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, who began work at the lowest round of the ladder.

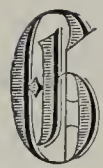
Mr. Hughes' father, who was a carpenter, was born in the north of Ireland, and his mother in New Hampshire, who after their marriage lived at Sherbrooke, Eastern Township of the Province of Quebec, where they both died in 1842, and where our subject was born, August 25, 1841. After his parents' death, he, in 1843, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Haskell, and with them went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1847. His adopted parents died several years ago. In June, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss May L., daughter of William Hambright in Oak Grove, where she was born. One daughter was the result of this union, Myrtle M., born in Beaver Dam and married March 27, 1895, to Edgar E. Coxshall, Superintendent of Lumber Yards at Randolph, Wisconsin, and they have one son, Clifford, born May 20, 1898.

Thomas Hughes has resided in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, since 1847, except one year at Madison. Since October 1862 he has been connected with the "DODGE COUNTY CITIZEN" as publisher and editor, and has been the sole proprietor since October 1876; today it is the leading Republican newspaper of Dodge County.

Mr. Hughes has been a member of the Board of Education, City Clerk several terms, for nearly two years one of the three Jury Commissioners, and the Secretary of the Dodge County Pioneer Club since its organization eleven years ago. He was appointed Postmaster of Beaver Dam by President McKinley, and assumed the duties of the office, April 1, 1899. He is a member of the Presbyterian congregation, and no man has a better standing among his fellow citizens, than the subject of this brief sketch.

GARRETT PORTER,

[DECEASED.]



ARRETT PORTER was the son of Isaac Porter who was born January 14, 1776, and died March 13, 1857, and Betsy (Hurd) Porter, who was born February 13, 1778, and died August 27, 1850. They were both born in Connecticut and died in Wisconsin.

Garrett Porter was born in Madison County, New York, January 12, 1804, and was married in Oneida County, New York, January 14, 1824, to Lusina Hart, who was born in Oneida County, New York, November 14, 1803. They came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled in the town of York, Dane County, where he died April 25, 1886, aged 82 years, 3 months and 13 days, and she died February 17, 1880, aged 76 years, 3 months and 3 days. The children born to them were, Philander E., born July 7, 1826, married Mary Jane Hinman March 9, 1853, and died November 27, 1886; Lester, born May 7, 1828, married Cynthe Leroy, September 8, 1850; Aroxsa Jane, born May 31, 1830, married Gustavus Cone, October 1, 1850; Morris, born February 1, 1832, married Orzelia Fuller, April 26, 1857; Betsy, born June 21, 1835, died May 6, 1840; Warren, born November 4, 1837, married Kate Montross January 5, 1864; James Henry Porter, born October 9, 1824, married March 13, 1848, to Amanda Lovina Gouldborough, in McHenry County, Illinois. She was the daughter of DeLevy Gouldborough, of Waverly, Cataraugus County, New York, where she was born, as was her husband. The result of this marriage was seven children: George Henry, born March 13, 1849, died October 15, 1850; Ellen Jane, born November 5, 1850, married to James Wild; Margaret, born January 8, 1854, married to Wait Hurd; Elmer, born March 8, 1859, died October 8, 1859; Warren, born February 22, 1861, died August 22, 1868; Florence, born April 13, 1867, married Gay Thompson; Herman, born September 1, 1871, married Clara Burger.

Mr. Porter was one of the successful farmers of Dane County; a man who was respected by all who knew him.

(For PORTRAIT see page 249.)



MRS. MARY A. BROWN.

MRS. HORACE CHAPIN.

A. J. HUMPHREY.

HON. CYRUS PERRY.

ORSON CARSKADEN.

ORSON CARSKADEN.

ALTHOUGH only the Generals names may be remembered in the history of any great battle, it has been in a great measure through the individual valor and heroism of the privates that victories have been won. So it is with our subject, while he has led the quiet life of a farmer, he has had the courage to go patiently onward, fighting the battles of life, and today though past his four score years, is hale and hearty, and bids fair to add many more years to his life. Open hearted, a friend to everybody, it is with pleasure that we embrace this opportunity to perpetuate an epitome of his life.

The grandparents of our subject were both born in Scotland, William Carskaden about 1760, came to this country and was a soldier in the Revolution under General Wayne. He died March 7, 1810. His wife, Susannah, was born about 1760 and died in July, 1848, aged 88 years. They had three sons, Robert, William and James, and two girls, Hannah and Catherine.

James Carskaden, the father of our subject, was born in 1792 in Dutchess County, New York, and died June 29, 1865, at the age of 73 years. He was in the war of 1812 and marched from Albany to Lake Champlain, a distance of 400 miles, but reached there after the battle had been fought. He was married September 12, 1811, to Harriet Adsit who was born in 1794 and died June 16, 1852, aged 57 years, 8 months and 25 days. Nine children, three boys and six girls, were born to them, namely: Harriet A., born October 3, 1812, married Enoch N. Snyder, November 12, 1837. She died in Dutchess County, New York, in 1894, aged 82 years; William J., born October 22, 1814, married, June 3, 1849, Mrs. Samantha Hoag, who was born September 1, 1810, and died July 9, 1851, aged 41 years. William married for his second wife Caroline Strever, January 25, 1856, and by her had three children, Elizabeth, born August 23, 1859, died October 5, 1872 and Marietta, born April 10, 1864; Orson; Betsey M., born April 25, 1821, married Elias Briggs October 11, 1844, and died in Dutchess County, New York, about 1892; Cynthia T., born April 1, 1823, married Henry Collier, and is now deceased; Cornelia A., born February 4, 1826, married Alonzo Cook February 11, 1850. He died November 23, 1897, and she now lives in the town of Antrim, Columbia County, Wisconsin; Mulford H., born January 22, 1828, married Eliza Dodge, January 30, 1856, and had three children. He is deceased, and his wife now lives in Kansas; Jane A., born October 5, 1830, married Henry L. Becker November 16, 1857. He is deceased, and she is living in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York; Susan M., born August 17, 1835, married Norman Nooney, and died in Copech, Columbia County, New York.

Orson Carskaden was born in Dutchess County, New York, August

17, 1818, and was married to Lovina Bashford November 10, 1839. She was born March 28, 1822, and died May 12, 1876. Seven children was the result of this union, two boys and five girls, namely: Mary, born September 24, 1840, married Eli Call, and had two children, who died; George J., born January 24, 1843, married Mary Olmstead, July 4, 1863, who is now deceased. They had three children; William B., born February 19, 1845, and died in Wisconsin in 1849; Tamma Cornelia, born November 23, 1850, married Wallace Andrews, August 17, 1871, and has 5 children; Harriet G., born June 12, 1852, married George Call and now lives in the town of York; Annette, born May 16, 1854, died October 8, 1857; Laura Lovina, born March 13, 1857, married Conrad Fox, December 7, 1857, and have two children living, George and Charles. He is now deceased and she married Jacob Fox, and by him has one son.

Orson Carskaden was married the second time, May 4, 1879, to Amarilla Dodge, who was born October 27, 1827.

Though past his four score years, Mr. Carskaden is one of the most active old men in Dane County, and it was but a short time ago that he was able to jump up and crack his heels together three times before lighting.

Mr. Carskaden is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity.

[FOR PORTRAIT see page 273.]

MRS. MARY ANN BROWN.

[DECEASED.]

THE women who came to Wisconsin while it was yet a territory, and who knew so well, by experience, the sufferings and trials of pioneer life are fast passing away, and will soon be known only to history, and the memories of coming generations. Prominent among these grand, good women was Mrs. Mary Ann (Rainsford) Brown, the subject of this sketch, who was the only daughter of ——— Rainsford and Mrs. (Wright) Knapp-Rainsford. She was born at Rome, New York, January 10, 1811, and married David Brown at Potsdam, New York, in 1835 and went to Bytown (now Ottawa City) Canada, to reside. Mr. Brown was a shoemaker by trade. Believing that he could do better in the United States, than in Canada, he with his family removed to Wisconsin, arriving in the town of York, Dane county, September 13, 1847, and in 1851 he removed to the village of Waterloo, Jefferson County, which has been the family home ever since.

Mrs. Mary Ann Brown was the mother of ten children, namely: George Wright, born July 6, 1836, married Miss Julia Grenell, of Darien, Wisconsin, and had three children; Francis Jane, born April 24, 1838, married James Thompson, of Waterloo, Wisconsin, in 1859. She had two children, George and Jessie, and died in Waterloo November 16, 1873; Dr. Lindsey Stockwell, born April 18, 1840, married Amanda Jane Newton, June 18, 1869, and has two children, Mary Catherine, born Nov. 20, 1870, Bertha Louise, born October 19, 1875. He was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company C, 11th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After returning from the war, he studied medicine, making a specialty of the eye and ear, and is now successfully following that profession in Madison, Wisconsin; James Rainsford, born 1842, died November 5, 1854; Harriet Amanda, born December 13, 1843, married Myron Allen, and has four children; Henry Washington, born March 2, 1846, married, and has two children living; Asa Taylor, born November 24, 1848, married Florence Newton in June 1874, and has three children, Grace Adell, born April 4, 1875; John Rainsford, born April 20, 1877, and Florence Hazel, born January 10, 1892; Mary Elizabeth, born September 2, 1850, married Thomas A. Williams, February 6, 1869, and has two children, Mary Agneiss, born September 7, 1872, and Lindsey A., born November 17, 1874. Mr. Williams was a member of the same regiment and company with her brother, Dr. L. S. Brown, and is now engaged in insurance and real estate business in Waterloo, Wisconsin; and two children who died in infancy.

In the spring of 1859, David Brown, accompanied by his son, George, went to California, remaining there until the summer of 1865, when he returned to Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he died July 4, 1865.

George now resides in Washington.

Mrs. Brown spent the last few years of her life with her son, Dr. L. S. Brown, in Madison, and her daughter, Mrs. Williams, at Waterloo, at whose home she died February 12, 1893, at the advanced age of 82 years, 1 month and 2 days. She was a kind and loving mother, taking a deep interest in the welfare of her children, and during the long absence of her husband, she managed by industry and strict economy to bring up her large family, and gave them all a good common school education. She was a woman of exemplary character, was a member of the Presbyterian church and her memory will long be cherished by her family and friends.

(For PORTRAIT see page 273.)





FRANCIS V. PIPER.

FRANCIS VICTOR PIPER.

RESULTS in life are generally attained by simple means; by being content, meanwhile looking patiently forward in hope, advancing step by step. The knowledge of this is one of the secrets of a successful life, and our subject, who today is recognized as one of the successful men of Jefferson County, has closely observed the truth of the old proverb, "Time and patience change the Mulberry leaf to satin."

Francis Victor Piper is the grandson of Jonathan and Sophia (Robinson) Piper, and the son of Jonathan Piper, who was born in Guilford, New Hampshire, February 7, 1818, and died in Pipersville, Wisconsin, May 4, 1896, and Jennette (Rathbon) Piper, who was born in Auburn, New York, November 26, 1814, and died December 26, 1871. They were married at Folsomdale, New York, February 9, 1840, and came to Wisconsin in 1847, settling at Pipersville, Jefferson County.

Francis Victor Piper was born in Folsomdale, New York, November 12, 1840, and came to Wisconsin when but seven years of age, with his parents. He was married February 19, 1865, to Julianna, daughter of Sylvester and Sarah Burns, of Oneida, New York. She was born September 12, 1848. The result of this union was five children, namely: Asa Everett, born June 19, 1866, in Pipersville, married Dima Lewellin June 30, 1891, and has three children, Clark, Francis and Lewis; Bruce Victor, born February 27, 1868, married Clara Herrell, October 24, 1896; Jennette, born June 21, 1870, married Herbert M. Haskell, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, August 29, 1894; Sarah Grace, born April 25, 1872, and died March 30, 1881, aged 8 years, 11 months and 5 days; Francis Myron, born August 9, 1879.

From the time Mr. Piper was thirteen years of age until 1867 he was employed as clerk in his father's store, at which time he purchased a half interest in the store and farm, and later, an interest in the milling business, and in 1889 he purchased his father's entire interest in the farm and business. In 1863 he was chosen Town Clerk, and either held that office or was Chairman of Supervisors for thirty-one consecutive years, except one year. He was one of the organizers of the Ixonia Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1875, and with the exception of one year, has been the Secretary since its organization. Has been Secretary of the Pipersville Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company since 1882, was Assistant Postmaster from 1853 to 1889 when he was appointed Postmaster. In 1882 he was elected Member of Assembly without opposition. He is a member of the F. & A. M. No. 49, Chapter No. 11, and Commandary No. 18, of Watertown, Wisconsin. Is a Democrat in politics and in religion a Congregationalist.

HENRY FREDERICK WILKE.

THE art of seizing opportunities, turning them to account and bending them to some purpose, is evidently the secret of the success and rapid promotion of our subject. Henry F. Wilke was born at Phenegge, Waldeck, Germany, February 5, 1857, where he received a good common school education. Being a young man full of enthusiasm, and of a progressive nature, he, when but 23 years of age, concluded to seek fame and fortune in the new world; so in 1880 landed in Madison, Wisconsin, where he soon found employment in a dry goods store, where he remained for three years, when he went to Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, where he conducted a mercantile business for the next three years. During the year 1886 he removed to Verona, Wisconsin, where he engaged in general merchandising and lumber business until 1894.

Soon after his advent into Wisconsin, Mr. Wilke began to take a lively interest in politics, allying himself with the Republican party. Such was his influence, his services to the party were recognized by his appointment as Postmaster of Verona, which position he held from 1889 to 1893, and in 1894 he was elected Member of the Assembly, and in 1898 elected Treasurer of Dane County, which position he now fills to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Wilke is a prominent member of the German Lutheran church of Verona, and has been one of the trustees of that church for many years.

But few of our adopted citizens have risen to prominence as rapidly as our subject, and there is no doubt still greater honors await him.



JAMES B. STOKES.

JAMES B. STOKES.

PRACTICAL industry, wisely and vigorously applied, always produces its due effects, and in no case is this more evident than in the career of James B. Stokes of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, who was born in the town of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, in what at that time was known as "The Woods," September 5, 1857, being the youngest son of James and Marian (Cole) Stokes, who were born in England and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1853, the father being a preacher as well as a farmer, and died when our subject was but thirteen years of age, his mother dying some eighteen months later.

James B. Stokes' boyhood days were spent on a farm, attending the stock in summer and cutting and hauling wood in winter. Being compelled to work, and school facilities very poor, his chances for an education were meager, in fact, about all the "book learning" he received was during the six months which he attended the school in the village of Waterloo in 1872.

The "practical industry," suggested in the opening of this sketch, was "wisely and vigorously" applied by young Stokes, so that at the age of 21 he was enabled to purchase a farm of Thos. B. Squires near the village of Waterloo, which he operated until 1884, when he sold the farm to his brother Hugh B. Stokes, and went to Marshall, Dane County, Wisconsin, to engage in the sale of farm machinery, etc., where he remained till January 1, 1889, when he closed out his business at that place, accepting a position with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago as traveling salesman in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, which position he filled until November 24, 1892, when he located at Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin, establishing the Elkhorn Implement Company, which at once proved a wise undertaking, and which today is in a prosperous condition. March 12, 1896, fire destroyed his place of business, but James B. Stokes was not of the material which permitted discouragements to block his path, for inside of two weeks he had secured new quarters, and a new stock, and was pushing along as if no misfortune had befallen him.

Mr. Stokes is an ardent temperance man, much interested in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a promoter of morals in all the walks of life. A friend in speaking of him says: "He was always noted for his social, kind, congenial and liberal disposition; he is honest and upright in all of his dealings, a good fellow generally, and has a host of friends."

HORACE CHAPIN.

[DECEASED.]

H LIFE well spent, a character uprightly sustained, is no slight legacy to leave to one's children, and it continues a source of the best kind of riches. Horace Chapin was born in Hartford, Washington County, New York, July 20, 1825, and, with his parents, went to Wyoming, Wyoming County, New York, when but ten years of age. They settled on a farm one-half mile south of Wyoming where Horace received his education, first in the district school, then in the Wyoming Academy. He then went to Kentucky where he engaged in teaching school for a couple of years, when he returned to New York and soon afterward married Miss Emily Emery, who lived but a year or so. In January, 1849, he married Mrs. Melissa Cole, who was born at Covington, Genesee County, New York, June 27, 1821. She was the daughter of Isaac and Sallie Pepper, who were born in Massachusetts and went to New York about 1815.

Melissa Pepper (now Mrs. Chapin, whose portrait will be found in the group on page 273) was married to William J. Cole, January 12, 1837, and four children were born to them, the eldest dying in infancy: W. H., who died April 16, 1895; George Spencer, who now lives at Udall, Kansas; Sallie H., wife of Seth C. Babcock, of Racine, Minnesota. Mr. Cole dying she was left a widow at the age of twenty-four years, with three small children. She married Horace Chapin in January, 1849, and in the spring of 1850, they, with their family came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the south-west corner of the town of Portland, Dodge County, which place has since been the home of Mrs. Chapin.

Mr. Chapin taught school several terms after coming west, both in his own district and in the village of Waterloo. He died November 17, 1865, after a short illness, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters, namely: Phebe Alice, who married H. G. Ryder, and died September 15, 1889; Theron W., who now lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead; Oritha A., now Assistant in the Postoffice in Waterloo, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Melissa Chapin, now in the eightieth year of her age is living a quiet, retired life, highly respected and greatly beloved by all who know her, and as the shadows lengthen she daily recognizes that the road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well doing.

(For PORTRAIT see page 273.)

HON. CYRUS PERRY.

PERSEVERANCE and courage, when combined with energy, overcome difficulties often apparently insurmountable, and rarely fail of their rewards. Hon. Cyrus Perry is the son of Rowland Perry, who was born in Massachusetts in 1794, and died in Genesee County, New York, in 1870, and Orra (Pierson) Perry, who was born in Vermont, June 15, 1796, and died at Gates, New York, October 9, 1886. They were married at Avon, Livingston County, New York, February 15, 1815, and nine children were born to them, namely: Cyrus (our subject); Barrett (deceased); Leander; Elliott (deceased); John, who was killed in the Civil War, and buried at City Point, Virginia; Sewal; Henry S.; Charlotte and Angeline.

Cyrus Perry was born in Genesee County, New York, January 28, 1818, and came to Wisconsin October 20, 1838, settling in Grant County, where for about six years he spent the most of his time working in the lead mines. In 1845 he married Diadama Sherman, who was born in Saratoga County, New York, April 29, 1815, and came to Wisconsin with her widowed mother in 1843. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Perry, George, born October 16, 1846, and died when about four months of age, and Imogene, born December 14, 1851, now the wife of Ezra Knowlton, residing in Waterloo, Wisconsin.

The same year of his marriage, Mr. Perry entered two hundred acres of land in the town of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, in Sections 32 and 22, where he at once began the life of a farmer, and where he still resides.

In 1868 he was elected a Member of the Assembly and served his constituency faithfully and well during the session of 1869.

October 29, 1889, Mr. Perry was called to mourn the loss, by death, of his wife, who had been his companion and stay for over forty-four years, and it is said of her that she was ever a true wife, a kind and thoughtful mother, and highly esteemed by all who came in contact with her.

With the feeling that it was not good for man to live alone, Mr. Perry wooed and won for a second wife, Mrs. Mirvilla (Sherman) Hodge, widow of the late Charles M. Hodge, whom he married May 14, 1893. She was born at Burnett, Dodge County, Wisconsin, December 26, 1849, being the daughter of John Martin and Louisa (Comstock) Sherman. She has one son, John Sherman Hodge, who was born February 24, 1878, and is now attending school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In the selection of a companion for his declining years, Mr. Perry has shown the good judgment which always marked his business career, for she is recognized as a congenial and loving wife, ever ready to administer to the comfort of her husband.

Cyrus Perry is a staunch republican, ever ready to do what he can to honorably advance the interests of his party. He has a beautiful farm, one and one-half miles north of the village of Waterloo, and is a hard working, industrious man, who has made a success of farming. He is a worthy citizen, who, though in his 83th year, is so well preserved that he would readily pass for a gentleman of much younger years.

(FOR PORTRAIT see page 273.)





HUGH H. LACKEY.

HUGH HENRY LACKEY.

HONESTY, economy, self-reliance and a firm determination to do right are characteristics which we find well developed in the subject of this sketch. Hugh Henry Lackey was the son of Archibald and Mary (Kennedy) Lackey, who were born in Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent. They emigrated to this country in the year of 1854 and settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin; after a residence there of one year, he moved with his family to the town of York, Wisconsin, and at once began the life of a farmer, in which he made a success as their broad acres and well cultivated fields bear testimony. They remained on the farm some 37 years, when, on September 5, 1892, Mr. Lackey was called from his earthly home to that better land leaving his aged wife, four sons, one daughter and numerous friends to mourn their loss. The names of their children are as follows: Hugh Henry (subject); Robert, who married Miss Ida Shepard; Thomas, whomarried Miss Luna Sherman; David, who married Miss Hattie Montgomery; Emma, who married Mr. Porter Hoag, and resides in Waterloo, Wisconsin. Mrs. Lackey is still living on the old homestead with her son, David, and although in her 73d year she is quite active and takes a deep interest in the affairs of her children.

Hugh Henry Lackey was born in Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin, April 30, 1855. He spent his boyhood days at home attending district school winters and assisting on the farm summers and by perseverance and energy he succeeded in preparing himself for a teacher and has successfully taught ten terms of school in his neighborhood and vicinity. December 29, 1879, he married Miss Ella J. Ranney, who was born in the town of York, Dane county, Wisconsin, June 17, 1857. She was the daughter of Philo Ranney, who was born October 13, 1878, in Cataraugus county, New York. He was the son of Lyman Ranney, who died February, 1879, aged 85 years. His grandfather, Abner Ranney was a native of Massachusetts and died in 1865 at the advanced age of 103 years.

Mr. Philo Ranney came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1892 and settled on a farm in the town of York, Dane county. He married Miss Sally Ann Thompson, October 26, 1845, who was born June 11, 1829. Ten children was the result of this union, namely: Francis, who married Miss Hannah Peck; Julius (deceased), who married Miss Louisa Weber; Orcelia, who married Myron Sawyer; Mary, who married Silas Wilcox; Ella, the wife of our subject; Sarahetta (deceased); Oscar, married Ada Forrester; Seymor, married Millie Brusso; Clara Adell, married Elmer Muzzy; Adalena, single.

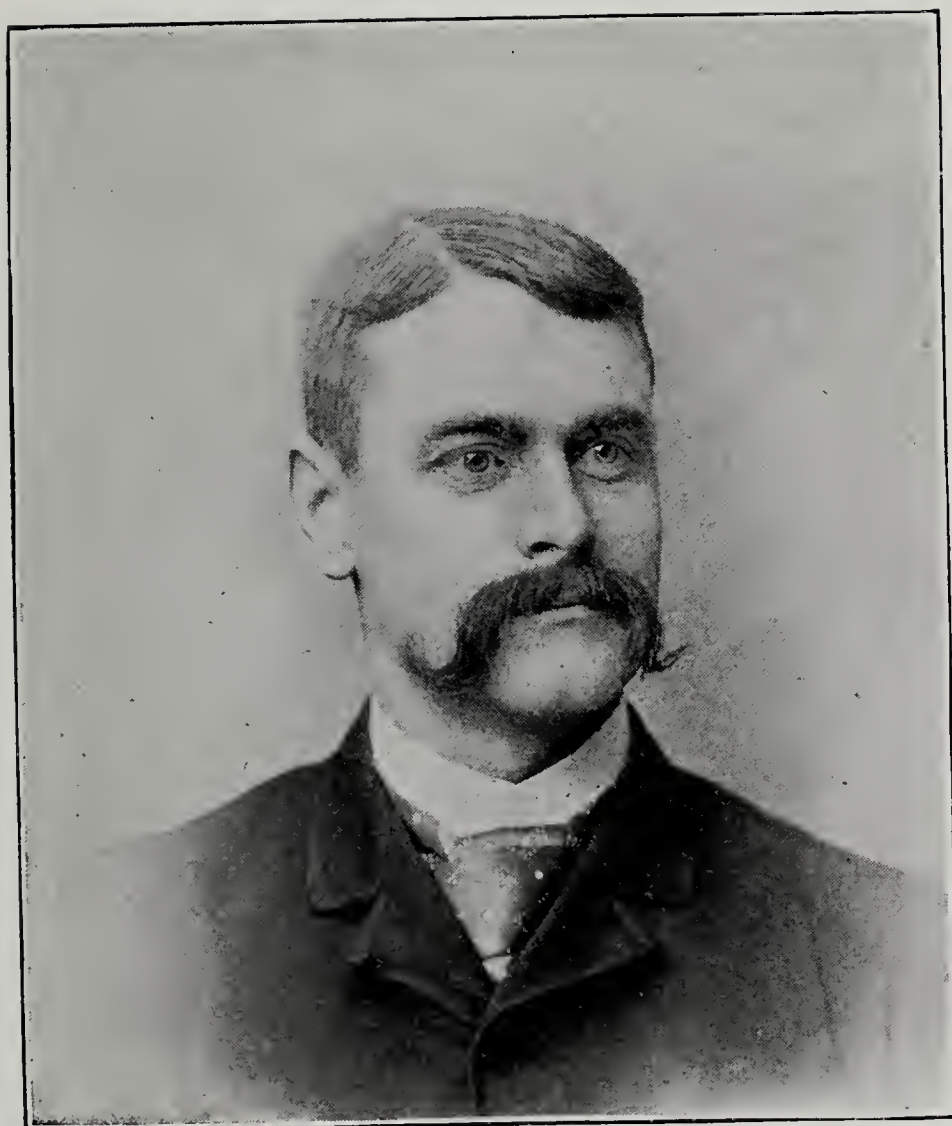
Mr. Ranney remained on his farm until his death which occurred

December 3, 1892. His widow now lives with her daughter, Ella, in Waterloo, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lackey have had one daughter born to them, Lyla, born June 22, 1889. About the year 1879 Mr. Lackey purchased a fine productive farm in the town of Medina, Dane county, Wisconsin, on Section 2, of 140 acres, where he lived and farmed until the fall of 1899, when he rented his place and moved with his family to Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and is now engaged there in the mercantile business.

Mr. Lackey, although not a politician is always interested in the affairs of his country, and has held several important offices in his town. He is a staunch Republican, a thorough temperance man and a member of the M. E. church.





JAMES N. WILCOX.

JAMES N. WILCOX.

IT has been said that in the final analysis of all things, nothing remains but character, and he who is blessed with the inherited principles of honesty and integrity and makes them his guide through life cannot fail to establish a character that is well worthy of imitation.

James Noble Wilcox traces his ancestry back to Colonial days. His grandfather, Eleazer Curtis Wilcox, was an only son of Curtis and Gemima (Munson) Wilcox, and was born in Farmington, Connecticut, May 20, 1780, and married Miss Cynthia Noble. She was a descendant of Thomas Noble who came to Westfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1666. He, with several others received a grant of land and formed the settlement of Warronoco, now Westfield, Massachusetts. Some of the descendants held the rank of Captain in the Revolutionary War. Eleazer Curtis Wilcox resided in Granville, Massachusetts, where he followed farming until about 1819, when he moved to Floyd, Oneida county, New York, where he died about 1822, leaving a widow and several children, the youngest son being Munson, the father of our subject. Munson was born February 3, 1820, and spent his boyhood and early manhood in Oneida county, New York. In the summer of 1844 he came west to Wisconsin Territory and purchased a quarter section of land in the town of York, Dane County, Wisconsin. He shortly after returned to New York and January 6, 1848, was united in marriage to Miss Weltha Ann Stone, who was born in Oneida county, New York, May 14, 1824. The following spring they moved to his farm in Wisconsin, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He died October 17, 1873. October 7, 1892, his wife followed him to the better land. During the early years of their married life they encountered the hardships and enjoyed the pleasures incident to life in a new country. They were members of the M. E. church and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. They formed a substantial part of the community. Eight sons were born to them, namely: David Munson, born April 30, 1849; Eleazer Curtis, born January 13, 1851; Charles Herbert, born July 29, 1852; Francis Fairbanks, born March 6, 1854; James Noble, born September 14, 1856; Clarence Edwin, born February 28, 1858; William Henry, born November 23, 1861; Edmund Ernest, born June 28, 1863. All are living and have families. James Noble spent the early years of his life on the farm and attending the country school. He graduated from the Waterloo High School in 1878 and from the University of Wisconsin in 1883. July 17, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Boorman at Waterloo, Wisconsin. She was born November 29, 1857 at Waterloo, where she spent her early life. She, also, graduated from the Waterloo High

School with the Class of '78, and was a teacher for several years. Three children have been born to them, namely: William Munson, born January 7, 1886, at Kiowa, Kansas, died in infancy; Raymond Boorman, born February 1, 1889, at Kiowa, Kansas; Arthur Noble, born May 21, 1898, at Waterloo, Wisconsin. Miss Boorman was the daughter of William Boorman, who was born at Headcorn, County of Kent, England, June 8, 1824. He was brought up a miller, his father, William Boorman, being a miller before him. In 1848, William with his brother, Benjamin, came to this country and in 1849 purchased what is now known as the Waterloo Roller Mills. He resided in Waterloo until 1880. Esther Boorman, his wife, came with her family to this country in 1849 and located at Delavan, Wisconsin, where she was married to William Boorman November 15, 1852. He died November 14, 1888, at Hazard, Washington. They were active members of the Baptist church and were instrumental in establishing and maintaining the church of that faith in Waterloo.

Soon after marriage, the subject of this sketch moved to Ottawa, Kansas, and the year following to Kiowa, Kansas. While in Kansas he was employed as chemist in the development of the sugar industry and has always maintained an active interest in the same. He also followed teaching and the study of dentistry. In 1891, he returned with his family to Wisconsin where he was admitted to practice in 1892. In February, 1893, he located in Waterloo, where he has since enjoyed a good practice in his chosen profession.

He is a staunch Republican, though not active in politics; is a strong temperance man and also takes a deep interest in educational and moral questions of the day.



INDEX.

BIOGRAPHS.

Adams, Mic,.....	259	Jacobs, Michael A.,.....	211
Allen, Dr. George E.,.....	247	Keefer, Charles,.....	181
Alverson, Miles T.,.....	89	Keyes, Elisha W.,.....	251
Ames, John W.,.....	207	Knaptons, The,.....	157
Bashford, John,.....	153	Kusels, The,.....	190
Bleecker, George,.....	43	Kuehne, Rev. A. J.,.....	240
Blumenfeld, David,.....	203	Lackey, Hugh H.,.....	291
Bradt, N. D. M.,.....	97	Lamoreux, Silas Wright,....	64
Brandt, Edward J.,.....	132	Lewis, Gov. James T.,.....	5
Brayton, Capt. George H.,...	228	Long, Charles L.,.....	267
Brown, Mrs. Mary Ann,....	277	Patten, Joseph Chauncey,...	105
Bullock, Daniel,.....	136	Perry, Hon. Cyrus,.....	287
Burchard, Gen'l George W.,.	77	Piper, Francis Victor,.....	281
Bushnell, Capt. Allen Ralph,	51	Porter, Arthur Amasa,.....	25
Carskaden, Orson,.....	275	Porter, Garrett,.....	272
Caswell, Hon. L. B.,.....	112	Porter, Asa,.....	268
Chapin, Mrs. Horace,.....	286	Preface,.....	1
Clapp, Joseph Dorr,.....	216	Rogers, William Henry,....	185
Decker, John Richmond,....	255	Sheridan, Mrs. John,.....	244
Dewey, Adelbert,.....	147	Shepard, Luther G.,... ..	115
Dewey, Asa,.....	142	Stiles, William Dwight,....	31
Dick, Judge James J.,.....	235	Stokes, Hugh B.,.....	101
Eaton, Sephreness M.,.....	123	Stokes, James B.,.....	285
Fargo, Lorenzo Dow,.....	17	Stone, Lieut. Gov. Jesse,....	47
Fisk, Herman Jesse,.....	61	Wentworth, Robert Boyd,...	93
Froehlich, William H. M.,...	45	Wetmore, Moses, Sr.,.....	264
Gibbs, Dr. George Lewis,..	239	West, Valentine,.....	109
Gingles, William,.....	177	White, Charles H.,.....	82
Helmes, John,.....	128	White, Charles, Sr.,.....	85
Hoard, Gov. William D.,....	36	Wilcox, Dr. J. N.,.....	295
Hoyt, David J.,.....	169	Wilke, Henry F.,.....	282
Hughes, Thomas,.....	271	Willard, Dr. Horace Birney,	68
Humphrey, Andrew J.,.....	263	Winterling, Joseph H.,.....	215
Hyer, Schuyler,.....	220	Wood, Daniel Clark,.....	178
Ingraham, Burick,.....	232	Woodard, Marshall J.,.....	172

INDEX.

PORTRAITS.

Adams, Mic,.....	261	Ingraham, Burick, (group)...	249
Allen, Dr. G. E., (group)....	249	Jacobs, Michael A.,.....	209
Alverson, Miles T.....	87	Keefer, Mr. and Mrs.,	183
Ames, John W.,	205	Keyes, Elisha W.,	253
Bashford, John,	151	Knapton, Isaac,.....	163
Bleecker, George,	41	Knapton, William, Jr.,	155
Blumenfeld, David,.....	201	Knapton, Jane Carneley,....	159
Bradt, N. D. M.,.....	95	Kusel, Daniel, Sr.,.....	191
Bradt, Mrs. N. D. M.,	96	Kusel, Daniel H.,.....	196
Brandt, Edward J.,.....	133	Kusel, Capt. Fred,.....	197
Brayton, Capt. George H.,...	229	Kuehne, Rev. A. J.,.....	241
Brown, Mrs. Mary A., (group)	273	Lackey, Hugh H.,.....	289
Bullock, Daniel,	137	Lamoreux, Silas W.,	65
Bullock, Mrs. Daniel,.....	139	Lewis, James T.,	3
Burchard, Gen. George H.,...	75	Lewis, Mrs. James T.,	7
Burchard, Mrs. George H.,...	79	Long, Charles L.,.....	265
Bushnell, Capt, Allen Ralph,	49	Patten, Joseph Chauncey,...	103
Carskaden, Orson, (group)...	273	Perry, Hon. Cyrus, (group)..	273
Caswell, L. B.,	113	Piper, Francis Victor,	279
Chapin, Mrs. Horace, (group)	273	Porter, Arthur Amasa,.....	23
Clapp, Joseph Dorr,	217	Porter, Garrett, (group)....	249
Decker, John Richmond,....	257	Porter, Asa, (group)	249
Dewey, Adelbert,.....	149	Rogers, William Henry,.....	187
Dewey, Asa,.....	143	Sheridan, Mrs. John,	245
Dewey, Mrs. Asa,	145	Shepard, Luther G.,	117
Dick, Judge James J.,	233	Stiles, William Dwight,.....	29
Eaton, Sephreness M.,	121	Stiles, Mrs. William Dwight,	33
Eaton, Mrs. S. M.,.....	125	Stokes, Hugh B.,.....	99
Fargo, Lorenzo Dow,.....	14	Stokes, James B.,.....	283
Fargo, Mrs. L. D.,.....	15	Stone, Lieut. Gov. Jesse,....	45
Fargo Library,	19	Wentworth, Robert Boyd....	91
Fisk, Herman Jesse,	59	Wetmore, Moses, Sr., (group)	249
Froehlich, William H. M.,...	55	West, Valentine,.....	107
Gibbs, Dr. George L.,.....	237	White, Charles H.,.....	83
Helmes, John,	129	White, Charles, Sr.,	84
Hoard, Gov. William D.,	37	Wilcox, Dr. J. N.,	293
Hoyt, David J.,.....	167	Willard, Dr. Horace B.,.....	69
Hughes, Thomas,	269	Willard, Mrs. H. B.,.....	71
Humphrey, A. J., (group)...	273	Winterling, Joseph H.,.....	213
Hyer, Schuyler,	221	Wood, Daniel C.,	179
Hyer, Mrs. Schuyler,.....	225	Woodard, Marshall J.,	173

Family Record.

Births.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Memoranda.

4767



